The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,871.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
—— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
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—— including postage	,, 7	12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H. P.), Capt. A. R. Weston, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
11th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines at Table.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Crocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Dodero, which will leave Bombay Harbour on the 20th instant.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 3rd and 17th February, and 3rd and 17th March 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th February, and 10th and 24th March 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd and 17th February, and 3rd, 17th, and 31st March 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 3rd February and 3rd and 31st March 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 3rd March, and 14th April 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 7th and 21st February, and 7th and 21st March 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 14th and 28th February, and 14th and 28th March 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th February, and 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th March 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Baghdad, 6th and 20th February, and 6th and 20th March 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 25th February, and 25th March 1871.

Managing Agents............Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay............Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
,, Madras............Messrs. BINNY & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.
UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
,, VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	,, MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ ditto Under Vests.
½ ditto Linen Collars.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.
1 ditto Fine Merino Socks.
1 ditto Fine Merino Drawers.
½ ditto Colored Handkerchiefs
1 ditto White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.

1 Rug with straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship MELPEMONE, Captain Whiting, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all packages, so soon as ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Whiting will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

CHARLES WHITING,
Master Ship Melpemone.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atala, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinivere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 35, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed Goods.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly English Walnutwood, Mahogany, Ebony, and richly gilt Household Furniture, magnificent crystal cut and plated 24, 18, 12, and 8 light Chandeliers by Nash, handsome Pier Glasses in richly gilt frames with Consoles Tables, Tucker's handsome plated 4, 6 and 12 light Argand Chandeliers, valuable gilt Clocks, Wall Gerandoles, handsome Vases, rich Carpets, China Garden Seats, China Pots of choice Plants, &c., at Love Lane, Byculla, next to H. H. Agakhan.

On TUESDAY, the 21st, and WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst., Messrs. Bennett and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hurbhung Nursee, the mortgagor the very valuable and costly Furniture, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 11th February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL (HARRISON'S LINE)
Via Suez Canal.

THE magnificent Steam Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS (London and Brazil Royal Mail Company), 1,381 tons Register, and 250 Horse-power, will sail about 6th March. She has very superior accommodation for forty first-class passengers. For Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per CITY of BRUSSELS (S.S.), from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she HAS ARRIVED, and her discharge by Mr. Hajee Mahomed Seedick will be commenced at once. Freight to be paid to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY OF CASHMERE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steamship GANGES from Liverpool. Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the bunders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND (Tenth) of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED (Rs. 200) per SHARE (at the rate of 16 per cent.), for the Half-year ending 31st December 1870, will be PAID on and after the 27th instant (to the Registered Shareholders on the 6th instant) at the Office of Messrs. TAPIDAS VURJDAS and Co. (Agents), No. 23, Apollo Street, between the hours of 12 noon to 3 P.M.

Share Certificates are required to be produced on Payment.

SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

INCREASED CHARGES VIA RED SEA AND VIA RUSSIA.

On and from the 15th February 1871, Telegrams for Europe by the BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE and INDO-EUROPEAN COMPANY'S LINES will be subject to a charge of Rs. 16-8-0 for every Message whether of 10 or 20 words, and of Rs. 8-4-0 for every 10 words or fraction of 10 words in excess of 20 words, IN ADDITION TO THE PRESENT RATES.

THE CHARGES VIA TURKEY REMAIN UNALTERED.

By Order,
ROBERT BOTELER,
Assistant Superintendent in Charge.

Bombay Government Telegraph Office, 13th February 1871.

THE MAIL ROUTE

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First-Class...£13 5s. 6d.
,, ,, Second Class £9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the INDIAN MAIL, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at Tudor Company's Ice House, CHOICE APPLES.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations.

Soups which require the addition of an equal quantity of water before being put on the table, thus making them by far the cheapest in the market for the consumer.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalade—These are prepared with finest London Sugar, and have been well-known for many years.

Vegetables—Particular attention has been given to these, both to the growing and in their preservation, so that they cannot now be equalled.

J. M. and Sons' preparations may be had retail of all provisioners, and wholesale at their Factory, 56, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

FARM AND GARDEN:—GARTHDEE near ABERDEEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, FEB. 14TH,
AS THE TROUPE SAILS FOR SUEZ ON SATURDAY, FEB. 18TH.

Four of the smallest Human Beings of mature age in the World; Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE
(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton),
COMMODORE NUTT,
AND
MISS MINNIE WARREN,

In their beautiful Performances, consisting of
SONGS, DUETS,
COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, AND
LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..........Rs. 3 | Pit.......... ,, 1
Stalls.......... ,, 2 |

Children under 10 with Parents Re. 1.

Doors open at 8; Performance to commence at 9 sharp.

All Tickets to be had at the Theatre at 8 P.M.

Books, Lockets, and Photographs of the Troupe, with facsimile of their Autographs on the back, for sale at each Performance.

NED DAVIS, Agent.

NOTICES.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipey Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Pucales and Piqués, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tarlatan, plain and spangled
Ball Dresses, in White and Colored Silk Grenadine
Scarborough Walking Costumes
Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
Ladies' Jackets in Velvet and Velvetines
Ladies' Panier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy's Collars
The "Duchess" Squares in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every new variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in "Duchess" Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips
Cambric Embroidered Petticoats.
The New Panier Crinolines
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Real Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Capes in Shetland Wool
Ball Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head-dresses
Frissettes, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hairnets and Pins for Chignons
Blondes and Tulles, in great variety
Gauze Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Hats, in latest style
Various Material for Riding Habits
Trimmed Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Piqué, Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Gloves for Boys and Girls
Babies' Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hats, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Bibs, Boots, and Shoes
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moirés, Satins, and Silks
Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE,
PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING,
No. 283, Middle Colaba.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, most delightfully situated within an easy distance of the Fort, is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the comforts of a First-class English Home will do well to make early application, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Also a First-class BILLIARD TABLE.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London,
BOMBAY,
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.
And of all the Principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

THE HALL P. & O. BUILDING, MAZAGON.

By the kind permission of Captain G. F. HENRY, and with the valuable assistance of

THE P. & O. AMATEURS

Mr. BIRCH will give his celebrated Entertainment,

BIRCH'S TOUR OF EUROPE,

At the above-named place, on

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 16TH, 1871.

Doors open at 8-30; commence at 9 P.M.

Front Seats ....Rs. 3 | Back Seats ....Rs. 2

Tickets may be obtained at the P. & O. Building, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, up to the 20th instant, for the construction of an IRON WATER TANK for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, 47 feet by 32 feet, and 3 feet high.

Particulars may be learnt on application at the Executive Engineer's Office at Poona.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Poona, 7th February 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MATERIALS of TWO HOUSES, Nos. 37 and 85 at Colaba, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the spot, on the 20th February 1871, at 4 P.M.

2. Conditions of sale and other particulars can be learnt at the Collector's Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 11th February 1871.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

Conduct a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS in all its DEPARTMENTS.

Orders for Oilmanstores, Machinery, Contractors' Tools, &c., promptly executed.

Goods shipped or landed and forwarded to any Part of India.

Passages and Goods booked by any Steamer, and all information regarding the same forwarded on application.

Bombay, 1st February 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TAPTEE NEW VIADUCT.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Agent to the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for the ERECTION of the TAPTEE NEW VIADUCT, near Bhosawul, up to noon of the 21st February 1871.

Drawings can be inspected, and printed Specification and Form of Tender obtained, at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the sum of Ten Rupees.

HENRY P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, 6th February 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, MR. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, under the patronage of His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition:—

FIRST RACE (at 1-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50; third (given by the Commodore of the Club), Rs. 30; and fourth, Rs. 25.

SECOND RACE (at 1-45 P.M.)—Sailing Match for the Augusta (schooner) and Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 150; second, Rs. 75.

THIRD RACE (at 2 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50.

FOURTH RACE (at 2-15 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30.

FIFTH RACE (at 2-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 95; second, Rs. 50 by Mr. Maxwell's Friend. If 5 boats do not start, 2nd prize withheld; 3rd, Rs. 30 (if more than two boats start.)

SIXTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing Match for 4-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE (at 3-40 P.M.)—Rowing Match for double-banked Launches or Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 75; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25.

EIGHTH RACE (at 3-50 P.M.)—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 70; second, Rs. 40; third, Rs. 20.

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored between Caranjah shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round inner light ship leaving it also on star-board hand, and back to flag-ship passing between flag-ship and the hulk, heading up the harbour (once round). Yachts of the second race twice round the course; all others once round.

The course for the Rowing Matches will be from stations at Flag ship to a Flag boat moored about ½ mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the Port hand, and back to starting Point.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No. 1) will be observed at this Regatta, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 1 o'clock of TUESDAY the 14th February, with particulars as to rig and tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
H. MANISTY,

Commodore's Office, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1871.

MESSRS. BULL AND Co.,

No. 1, Meadow Street, and No. 1, Hummum Street, beg to ANNOUNCE that they have added to their business a Department for the SALE OF

OILMAN'S STORES,
WINES AND SPIRITS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
GYMKHANA KIT,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Messrs. BULL and Co. conduct their business on the principle of selling

FIRST CLASS ARTICLES
AT
THE LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES,

and hope by Reasonable Prices and Personal Attention to merit in this New Department of their Business as well as in their Outfitting Department a fair share of patronage.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.

BULL AND COMPANY.

HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE,
RECEIVED OVERLAND.

Cash. Rs. A. P.		Credit. Rs. A. P.
0 14 0	per lb	1 0 0

BULL AND COMPANY,
MEDOW STREET.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of MR. FIELD,

consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale:—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdools:—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Acbar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,
(WATSON'S BUILDING,)
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill.

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1.
BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs 1-8.
TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.

Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL,
FORBES STREET, FORT,
Near the "Bombay Gazette."

The above Hotel is well open to the Sea Breeze and possesses the largest and most comfortable Bed Rooms in the Fort. This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is personally conducted by the Proprietor, who is an Englishman. Terms—Rs. 4 and 5 per day. Baths and Attendance, FREE.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.

OOTACAMUND ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS FOR SEASON OF 1871.

Most Comfortable FAMILY APARTMENTS and BACHELORS' ROOMS en suite—SPLENDIDLY FINISHED NOW.

TABLE D'HOTE for SINGLE GENTS.

No expense nor trouble has been saved to render this favourite Establishment the most COMFORTABLE and RECHERCHE for its CUISINE and WINES under its present Superior Management.

H. A. LEIGH, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ....37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY............Rampart Row, Next to the Agra Bank.
CALCUTTA.........Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a

BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Terms to the Trade—Six months from date of Bill of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond in London. Shillings. Per doz.	In India, including all charges. Rupees. Per doz.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54 0	35 0
Sillery, choice and dry	60 0	39 0
*Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
◇ G A good Dinner Wine	24 0	19 0
◇◇ G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34 0	24 0
◇◇◇ G Pale, elegant, and dry	44 0	29 0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50 0	32 0
PORTS		
◇ G PORT A good quality, matured Wine	32 0	23 0
◇◇ G PORT Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine	48 0	31 0
STILL MOSELLES—		
Scharzburg	26 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality	40 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
*In original flagons	32 0	23 0
STILL HOCKS—		
*Light Hock Ordinaire	18 0	16 0
Nierstein	28 0	21 0
Erbach	30 0	22 0
Scharlachberg	48 0	31 0
Rudesheimer	52 0	33 0
Johannisberg	60 0	37 0
CLARETS—		
Ordinaire	10 0	9 0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12 0	11 0
Gill's Medoc	16 0	13 0
St. Emilion	18 0	16 0
St. Julien	19 0	16 8
Chateau Citran	24 0	19 0
La Rose	30 0	22 0
Leoville	36 0	25 0
*Chateau Lafitte	70 0	42 0

Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.

*GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

	In Bond in London. Shillings. Per doz.	In India, including all charges. Rupees. Per doz.
RED BURGUNDY—		
Beaune	18 0	16 0
Nuits	24 0	19 0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine	24 0	19 0
SAUTERNE—		
Haut Sauterne	20 0	17 0
*Grand Sauterne, very fine quality	36 0	25 0
BRANDIES—		
◇ G Highly recommended	26 0	24 0
◇◇ G Very old, choice	42 0	32 0
SUNDRY SPIRITS—		
Old Tom, 1st quality	10 6	15 0
Hollands	12 0	18 0
Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality	18 0	20 0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch	12 0	17 0
LIQUEURS (DUTCH)—		
Curaçoa, finest, stone bottles	56 0	40 0
Maraschino de Zara	54 0	39 0
Noyeau	54 0	39 0
Cherry Brandy (pints)	16 0	12 0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality	18 0	16 0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

N.B.—THE WINES MARKED (*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY NOTICED ON ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CLARET, St. Emilion	Rs. 10	per dozen.
Ditto pints	6	ditto
St. Julien	16	ditto
Mouton	16	ditto
Ditto pints	9	ditto
SAUTERNE (old), Emile Apian	18	ditto
Chateau D'Yquem	24	ditto
BRANDY, Jules Robin, very old	24	ditto
Hennessy's, ditto	33	ditto
Clouzeau's Champagne	24	ditto
CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Grand vin Royal	38	ditto
Ditto pints	20	ditto
SHERRY, Campbell's Amontillado	32	ditto
Ditto pale dry	24	ditto
Ditto dinner	18	ditto
WHISKEY, Irish, very old	18	ditto
Scotch, ditto	18	ditto

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—	
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	,, 28 per 1 doz. quarts.
STILL HOCKS:—	
Laubenheimer	,, 15 per doz.
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 24 ,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24 ,,
Johannisberger	,, 30 ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45 ,,
CLARETS:—	
St. Estèphe Médoc	,, 9 ,,
Chateau Bellevue	,, 14 ,,
Chateau de Frands	,, 16 ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,,
BRANDY:—	
S. W. S. 1865	,, 20 per doz. quarts
Gauthier Frères	,, 24 ,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 28 ,,
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Sicilian Claret	,, 7 per doz.
,, Sherry (Marsala)	,, 12 ,,
Moscata	,, 14 ,,
BEER:—	
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
Vienna Beer, Loewenthals, in 2 and 4 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
Vienna Beer, Drehers, in 2 doz. cases (newly arrived)	,, 6 ,,
OLIVE OIL:—	
Genuine Italian	,, 8 ,,

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

UP-COUNTRY TREASURES:—

Containing 20 assorted Tins: Asparagus and other vegetable, Sausages, Hare and Goose Liver Pies. Rs. 40 per case.

CANDLES:—

"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes of 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, 6½ ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th February 1870.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.
MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY..........Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA..........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit Rs. a.	CHAMPAGNES.	Cash. Rs. a.
35 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
46 0	Silver Neck, with* (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	42 0
46 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	42 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	46 0
	*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.	
	HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.	
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
43 0	Ditto Nonparcil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0*	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0*	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beychevillo	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0*	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0*	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES. Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	△B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	△A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	△C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	◇1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	◇2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	◇3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	◇4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0
	PORT. The sole produce of the Upper Douro.	
Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0*	Ditto ditto 15 Years Old	36 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	CHABLIS, a nice light Wine	16 0
20 0	SAUTERNE, No. 1	18 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6	per dozen	Quarts.
,, 5	,,	Imperial Pints.
,, 4	,,	Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

BASS'S BEER, IN HOGSHEADS,
Just landed in Prime Condition.

☞ As this is the LAST SHIPMENT of the SEASON, orders should be sent WITHOUT DELAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row, Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, a conveniently situated and commodious BUNGALOW near the Railway Station, Poona, now in the occupation of Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq. For Rent, &c., apply at the Office of DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO LET, from 1st March, the HOUSE next to the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba.—Apply at the Office of the Colaba Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 9th February 1871.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,793 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125	each.
Do. Ditto 800 ,,	,, 100	,,
American Union Scales	,, 30	,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15	,,
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 10	,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10	,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6	per doz
Ditto Oysters, ,,	,, 6	,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12	,,
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	,, 18	,,
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	,, 12	,,
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	,, 12	,,
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	,, 9	,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "[illegible] "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now [illegible] sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon the [illegible] and that within every Package sent from their Works [illegible] placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished [illegible] must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far [illegible] to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Some inquiries for Colabas and Mazagons at rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Ditto of Bombay New	600 ex div
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	160
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered MercantileBk. of I. L. & China	240
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
20,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,605
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	153
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 0	13.10.2	do.	Do. Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,360
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,350	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,270
200	500	all	68do.	Do. New	580
600	1,850	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	5,800
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	2,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	1,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	5,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,550
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	1,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	925
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	420
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,850
220	2,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,325
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,006
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	970
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	270
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,810
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,085
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,300
600	1,500	1,300	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	29
5	19½		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...		East India Bank	14
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	95
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 10⅝d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10⅝d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100⅛
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113¾
Five per cent	106¾
Four per cent	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five percent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—9TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities, market firm—

4 per cents at Rs. 97-12, 97-13, or 2-4 to 2-3 discount, and some at Rs. 97-14 or 2-2 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 106-8.

In shares—

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 211 and 212.

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,400.

Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Stock at Rs. 108 per £10.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 250, with blank transfer deeds.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Hawkins, Captain, 4th Punjab Cavalry, from medical certificate, from England.

Constant, Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Army, from furlough, from England.

Snodgrass, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum.

Fleming, Surgeon-Major, Civil Department, from furlough, from England.

Wyllie, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Atkins, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Hopkins, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to appear before a medical board, from Deolalee.

Heather, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to appear before a medical board, from Deolalee.

Ferrell, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

Brownlow, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from medical certificate, from England.

Newmarch, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Johnson, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Establishment, from leave, from England.

McGrath, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Ward, Conductor, Commissariat Department, Madras, from medical certificate, from England.

Caulfield, Major, Madras Cavalry, to appear before a medical board, from Bellary.

Turton, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England.

Shepherd, Lieutenant, 4th Punjab Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH FEBRUARY.

		p. ton.
London...	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	,,
	Seeds	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship loading
Overland Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Behar (s)	Blake	Hongkong, Jan. 25.
	Goolanar	Nacoda	Damaun, Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Comorin (s)	Osborn	Kurrachee.
	Taptee (s)	Morrison	Cutch.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Tilly, to Malabar Coast.

Schooner Goolanar, to Mozambique.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
10	Nonantum	Norton	——, Nov. 22.
	Malvina	Kluge	Singapore, Dec. 31.
	Moulmein (s)	Ewart	Akyab, Feb. 7.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ardgowan, 5 casks screws, A. Bomanjee.

Woolloomooloo, 1,547 plates spelter, Canjee Khetsee.

DeRuyter (s), 1 case cashmere, Cunha & Faria.

FROM LONDON.

Collingwood (s), 6 cases oilmanstores, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla & Co.

Nelson, 37 packages hardware, Abdool Cadur Hybutbhoy; 100 drums turpentine, N. & B. Wadia & Co.; 201 kegs iron nails H. B. Jejeebhoy.

Wellesley (s), 4 packages hardware, &c., Scott, McClelland & Co.; 1,660 plates spelter, T. F. Punnett.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Admiral J. de la Graviere, 150 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

Asie (s), 125 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Daphne, 25 bales cotton, Premchund Echachund.

Orlando (s), 50 bales wool, Jetha Vurria; 90 bales wool, Morarchund Ludha; 177 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales wool, Nanjee Gopaljee.

Maritana, 29 bales cotton, Abhya Chapsee; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 27 bales cotton, Ramdass Valjee.

Wellesley (s), 27 bales wool, Bhusal Dewchund; 534 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 91 bales cotton, H. Cupoorchund; 75 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 52 bales cotton, Lalljee Pursotum.

Bellona (s), 224 bales hemp and 176 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Duke of Edinburgh, 91½ bales cotton, G. Heerjee & Co.

Austin Friars, 500 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 93 cases olibanum, Cassum Munjee; 304 cases olibanum, Ralli Brothers.

Surat (s), 4 cases fishmaws, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 171 bags pepper and cardamoms, B. Brothers; 160 bags coffee, 18 cases cotton seeds, 309 cases ginger, and 7 cases cardamoms, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s), 140 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

India (s), 400 bales cotton, A. Blaschek & Co.; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 120 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 93 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Mima Thomas (s), 725 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Apis (s), 500 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 100 bales cotton and 500 bags coffee, A. C. Gumpert & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

India (s), 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Surat (s), 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

Surat (s), 160 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Golden City, 5,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s) 87 bundles sharkfins & 6 bales cotton, Ludha Dewjee; 29 bundles ganda horns, Shurifbhoy Sallay Mahomed; 133 bundles sharkfins, Khulfan Abdoola; 93 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon, 100 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 15 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 12 chests Malwa opium, H. Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 16 chests Malwa opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein; 52 bales cotton, Jan Mohamed Abdool Khaluck; 31 bales cotton, Nursey Kesowjee; 5 chests Malwa opium, N. J. Ebram; 50 bales cotton, H. E. Ellias; 75 bales cotton, C. Ebram; 9 chests Malwa opium, H. Surdarmul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 21½ chests Malwa opium, Chunilall Dulcharam; 16 chests Malwa opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 18 chests Malwa opium, E. J. Ebram; 86 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 3½ chests Malwa opium, D. Choonilall; 8 chests Malwa opium, N. J. Ebram.

NOTICE.—The REGATTA is POSTPONED to MONDAY the 27th instant, at the same hours as previously fixed.

The time for Entries for the different Races has been extended to 1 o'clock of FRIDAY the 17th instant.

The time for receiving Subscription from Members of the Club has been extended to THURSDAY the 16th instant.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary
H. MANISTY, } Secretaries.

Bombay Yacht Club, 13th February 1871.

MRS. MACARTNEY FILGATE will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS at GOVERNMENT HOUSE Parell, on TUESDAY the 14th inst., from 5 to 7 o'clock.

T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Captain,
A. D. C. in Waiting.

Parell, 10th February.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy.................. 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PAYNE—February 11th, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Mr. H. W. Payne, Solicitor, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AITCHISON—February 7th, at No. 3, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., of a daughter.

SAMUEL—February 9th, at Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. J. Samuel, E. I. Railway, Electric Telegraph Department, of a son.

DEATH

HOMER—February 6th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Homer, Chaplain.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1871.

IF it is always difficult to criticise a comparatively colourless document, like a Queen's speech, it is still more difficult to comment, in any satisfactory fashion, on a telegraphic summary of an address, every word of which has been weighed. The art of non-committal is usually carried close to perfection in the composition of the Speech; the many cooks aiming either at a bare reference to facts well known, or to such an arrangement of words, in regard to the future, as shall furnish general rather than precise information. We have, for example, long been aware that Her Majesty's Government had observed a strict neutrality, that no real attempt to secure a peace could be made until Paris surrendered, and that every one hoped for a durable peace. But what terms, in the opinion of the Government, would secure a durable peace, of course, her Majesty's responsible Ministers do not permit Her Majesty even to hint. Nor would it have been decent or parliamentary that they should. In the debate on the address there will have been plenty of advice tendered to both sides. Nevertheless, the speech indicates pretty plainly that no anti-German policy animates the Cabinet. While the old fact is recognized that France is "a principal and indispensable member of the European commonwealth," still, in every sense, and despite her temporary defeat, a Great Power, truths no German would dream of denying, the new fact, the unity of Germany, symbolized by King William's acceptance of an Imperial title, is also significantly acknowledged. That incident bears testimony to the "solidity and independence of Germany," and inspires Her Majesty with a trust that a United Germany will conduce to "the stability of the European system." Thus, the policy of M. Thiers and of the Bonapartist or rather the Louis Quatorze school is indirectly condemned, and the British Government, true to its traditions, finds, in Germany, the restraining central power. From 1815 to 1856 the power of Germany was neutralized by the vice which characterized the constitution of the Bund. The evils of disunion at length became intolerable, and Prussia, being in a position to cut the knot, at least so far as Austria was concerned, made herself the exponent of the national instinct, and cut the knot. But the country south of the Main was still open, or apparently open to the intrigues of a foreign enemy. France declared her intention of subverting German unity; the Emperor Napoleon thought fit to enter on a war long described by Frenchmen as "inevitable"; the engineer was hoisted by his own petard, and France with him, and the war intended to dictate the internal arrangements of Germany, immediately brought about her complete unity. The Queen's speech recognizes the fact as one conducive to the welfare of Europe. No Government can, and probably no conceivable Government will desire to back out of that position, or reverse the large policy which it implies. It is gratifying to know that the Comtists, Bonapartist Liberals and Conservatives, and the democratic imperialists have utterly failed in their desperate efforts to turn England aside from the true path, and compel her to sacrifice the German alliance, with its roots deep in history, to an alliance with France, which could only have resulted in an early rupture, or in British subserviency to French interests and designs.

The paragraph relating to the Black Sea Treaty is a good example of the reticent method of referring to a difficulty rather than stating it, and of the convenience of using general terms which may cover great concessions or none at all; while the paragraph relating to American disputes is chiefly remarkable for the statement that the scope of a Commission proposed by England was enlarged at the request of President Grant. The fisheries question has long been shirked, and at very great risk; it has always been a box of lucifer matches; and peace has been preserved only by the good sense of the two Governments. Far more likely than the Alabama claims to beget a rupture, it is to be hoped that this cause of probable strife will be removed; of course the Conservatives will carp at the English commissioners, but they are all men of sober judgment, and trained to a sense of responsibility. Sir J. Macdonald represents the Dominion; Sir Edward Thornton, diplomacy; Sir Montague Bernard is learned in international law, and has written a thick volume on the Neutrality of England during the Secession War; Lord Grey and Ripon may be said to represent the Government. Of the Americans we know next to nothing.

The present session is about to begin as a military session. Ireland, for once, is to be conspicuous by her absence, and the great topic is to be army reform. It will therefore be, in all probability, a stormy session. Purchase, and all that it implies, will die hard, if it die at all, and the revival of the militia ballot, a power only in abeyance, suspended from time to time, will meet with many and formidable adversaries. Unless it be accompanied by the abolition of the Horse Guards, and the separate discordant interest therein represented, unless the Army is made, what some will call a Parliamentary, but which we prefer to call a National Army, it is probable that the combined forces of those who love purchase and those who hate a compulsory ballot, will be too strong for the Ministry. But at present we are not in a position to learn the Ministerial plan; nothing, in short, except that there is a plan involving the immediate or gradual abolition of purchase, and certain methods for securing large bodies to constitute a home defensive army. It is probable that the reference to increased charges points towards the sum to be appropriated for the extinction of Military Stock, and its removal from the market altogether. The holders are so strong that they can compel the grant of liberal terms; indeed, they could almost vote the requisite payment themselves. The existence of over-regulation prices is a remarkable example of the impotence of law, when powerful classes determine not to obey, and the recognition of a right to compensation belongs entirely to the region of equity.

So far as we can learn by telegraph, India has been forgotten in the composition of the speech; and perhaps it would be a lucky thing for India if she were forgotten oftener. Mr. Grant Duff's notice of motion, however, shows that memory is active enough at the India Office; and a general debate on the Indian finances will afford all parties and cliques an opportunity of setting forth their views. A Committee of the whole House admits of free, almost conversational debate; and if there is to be a Royal Commission, the resolution to grant one will have a ground work in the opinions then elicited. We are glad the notice is limited to the crucial Indian question.

FOR the edification of military readers we quote the following passage from one of the most devoted admirers of the beauties of break-of-gauge—the "Bombay Times":—

> "So far as troops alone are concerned, including all corps that carry their own accoutrements, the break-of-guage would create no difficulty. It is presupposed that there would be sufficient of rolling stock for each system. If a demand is made that 'surplus' carriages and locomotives shall be kept to provide for military emergencies, that is a different matter, and has nothing to do with the supposed serious impediments incident to transhipment. In a majority of instances, ordnance, horses, and stores could be sent on even sooner than the men and their food supplies could be ready; thereby allowing plenty of time for transhipment, if necessary."

The *naiveté* of the subtle observations in the first and last sentences cannot fail to be thoroughly appreciated. The writer should be made Chief of the Staff on the spot.

LAST Thursday an application was made before Mr. Justice Phear at the Calcutta High Court for a certificate that the *Habeas Corpus* question in the case of Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan was a proper one to appeal to the Privy Council. There was no opposition. His Lordship granted the certificate applied for.

SHARMAN'S CASE.

IT will probably interest many of our readers to know that Sharman, who was charged at the present Criminal Sessions in connection with the frauds in the P. W. D. at Poona, and whose case is traversed to next Sessions, has tendered the amount of bail required, and has accordingly been released.

THE LOOSHAI RAID.

THE Calcutta papers publish the following message received from General Bourchier by Government, dated 9th February 1871:—

> Second party 44th, fifty-five strong, leaves to-morrow for Monierkhall under Lieutenant Bourne to follow Captain Lightfoot's party up the Sonai in boats with 21 days' provisions. Head Quarters and remainder of 44th left Sylhet for Cachar this morning.
>
> No later news of Mr. Edgar.

THE TELEGRAPH TARIFF.

AN advertisement in another column, from the Government Telegraph Department, intimates that from the 15th inst. telegrams for Europe by the British Indian Submarine and Indo-European Company's Lines will be subject to a charge of Rs. 16-8-0 for every message whether of 10 or 20 words, and of Rs. 8-4-0 for every 10 words or fractions of 10 words in excess of 20 words, in addition to the present rates. And it is added that the charges via Turkey remain unaltered. Have the two companies above-named not been precipitate and imprudent in combining to raise their charges without getting Government to do so for the Turkish line? It is understood that Government was not consulted in regard to the enhancement, and if the Turkish line by transmitting messages at the old rates acts as a check on unreasonable combination and monopoly the public will have reason for congratulation. The difference in the rates is so very serious that the Turkish line is certain to get all the traffic it can accommodate. We tabulate the figures for the sake of contrast:—

ROUTE.	No. of Words	Present Charge.	Increase.	Revised Charge.
Via Red Sea or via Russia	10	Rs. a. p. 18 8 0	Rs. a. p. 16 8 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0
	20	28 8 0	16 8 0	45 0 0
	30	42 12 0	24 12 0	67 8 0
Via Turkey	10	18 8 0	......	18 8 0
	20	28 8 0	......	28 8 0
	30	42 12 0	......	42 12 0

THE WAHABEE CASE.

(*Indian Mirror*, Feb. 10.)

YESTERDAY at the close of the address of the counsel in the case of Ameerodeen, the alleged Wahabee prisoner, the officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley retired for a few minutes to consider whether they would call upon Mr. Graham, counsel for the prosecution, to address the Court in reply. After some consultation, the Chief Justice said that the Court had grave doubts about the genuineness of the letters said to have been written by the prisoner, but as independently of those letters there was, in the opinion of the Court, evidence to support the decision of the Sessions Judge, they did not think it necessary that Mr. Graham should then address the Court; but if necessary, Mr Graham would be sent for. Addressing the prisoner who was in tears all the while, their Lordships said that though his counsel had very ably conducted his case and said all that could be said, they were obliged to order him to be taken back to jail. Their Lordships will deliver their judgment in the course of the week, when we intend to offer our comments on the case.

THE INCOME TAX.

(COMMUNICATED.)

III.—WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

As we stated at the commencement of our first paper, we believe it to be settled that the income-tax should be continued, but if it is one of the principal benefits to be expected from the resolution of the 14th December, must continue illusory. As long as the income-tax remains, any new system of local rating is, or should be, out of the question. Para. 5 of the resolution runs as follows—"The Supreme Government is not in a position to understand fully local requirements, nor has it the knowledge necessary for the successful development of local resources. Each province has special wants of its own, and may have means of supplying them which could not be appropriated for imperial purposes. A tax adapted to the circumstances of one part of the country may be distasteful or inapplicable elsewhere; and everywhere rates may be proper for provincial or local purposes which would not be taken for the imperial revenue." One of the main arguments, to our mind—the principal argument in favour of the income-tax—has always been that any substitute proposed has always been negatived on the ground that it would be unsuitable to the whole of India. Such an answer was given, for instance, to the proposal of a succession tax, and it is easy to understand how difficult it is to propose any one tax to suit the varied conditions of the different divisions of the Indian Empire. The paragraph we have quoted removes this argument, and if it be granted that there are in every part of the Empire means of raising money less unpopular than an income-tax, then of course the latter has not a leg to stand on. That the income-tax is so unsuitable as it has been stated, and that the irritation caused by it as serious as the principal journals would have us to believe, the experience of the present writer has by no means taught him. That experience, however, has been limited to a small portion of one Presidency, and does not perhaps give us a right to an opinion. We must, however, concede so much from personal observation, namely, that the repeal of the income-tax would smooth the way to a greatly increased taxation by means of local rating, and that until the income-tax is repealed, any new system of direct rates cannot be other than extremely oppressive in the eyes of the people, while any imposition of such rates (in the shape, for instance, of municipal rating) is out of the question, except by means of what we have before denominated in this journal as "government by cajolery," that is, by a something between hectoring and coaxing on the part of the District Officers who preside at the municipal and local boards. Any new impost, however fair in its incidence, must necessarily appear more or less oppressive to those on whom it is levied, and the irritation caused by it likely to exceed by far any satisfaction felt at the repeal of the income-tax, and unless the local Governments can devise some tax which is more productive, and at the same time fairer than the income-tax, a repeal of the latter, after the machinery for its collection has been established, and the people—a people too who are the slaves of custom—have become in a manner used to it, would be for many reasons injudicious; but to keep it on, and to levy fresh taxes by local rating or under any other name would indeed prove to the world that in giving utterance to such a resolution as was issued on the 14th December, the voice might be the voice of Economy but the hands of the Government were the hands of Extravagance. The income-tax has been owned to be a bad tax, but it was pleaded that it was, under the then circumstances, a necessity. The necessity can no longer exist if other and more suitable taxes are to be levied by the local Governments. If they are not to be levied, to keep the income-tax on at a low rate with a due care that the injustice of last year shall not be repeated in its collection would probably be more judicious than a total repeal. The establishment of new taxes is the establishment of new grievances, and grievances which must reach a larger proportion of the population than the income-tax, if rightly administered. The difficulties of government in this country are, it must be confessed, very much underrated by its critics. On all sides is raised a cry of "Give, Give!" and by the same persons who raise the cry, any taking in the form of taxation is criticised with a severity which is, from such critics, most unfair. Manchester, and the prophets of the Manchester school, call loudly for railways, for irrigation, for aids to agriculture and commerce in every form. Philosophers and philanthropists of another school call equally loudly for education and enlightenment for a people on whom both have to be forced, and whose recognized exponents of public opinion—if we would take the native press at its own valuation—while joining loudly in the call, strenuously oppose any increased taxation to raise the necessary funds. The necessity for an extravagant expenditure—extravagant, that is, as compared with the present revenue—is so apparent, the objections that can be urged against any new form of taxation to provide the means for meeting that expenditure so endless. We can understand, therefore, the reluctance of the Imperial Government to do away entirely with the income tax, and as we have said unless the local Governments can devise better means of raising an increased revenue, we should think it unadvisable to do so. Our conclusion would be, therefore, to leave the income-tax at a low rate for the present, to count its proceeds as a separate item of the gross amount handed over to the local Governments, but to permit those Governments to supply its place—but not supplement it—by any system of taxation more suitable to local resources. Indian finance is a difficulty that requires a master's hand to deal with. The decentralization is so far a step in the right direction that it ought to lead to greater economy on the part of local Governments, the want of which economy is and has been the main cause of all our troubles. Hard as it has been proved, impossible as it seems to get one competent financier in and for all India, it would appear at first sight that our difficulties are so far rather increased than diminished in that we shall now want some sort of financial ability for each of the local Governments. The great difficulty of having to provide for the necessities for an unwieldy and mixed Empire will be, however, in a great measure done away with, and the greater difficulty, the extravagance of local Governments without any responsibility or incentive to economy, no longer exists. We can only conclude with a fervent hope that the supply of financial ability will meet the demand, and we must try, for the present, to keep our doubts on the subject to ourselves.

F.

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 7th February 1871:—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid-up...		Rs. 2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,67,119 7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...Rs. 2,07,69,972 9 7		
Do. at Branches, ,, 1,56,19,725 8 8	}	3,63,89,698 2 3
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches		3,46,77,503 15 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.		6,14,833 4 11
Sundries		6,12,664 7 4
	Total Rs.	9,58,61,819 5 5

ASSETS.

Government Securities		1,25,51,213 8 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		57,03,987 3 9
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto		20,69,327 12 0
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,61,13,710 13 7
Dead Stock		11,79,184 0 2
Stamps		14,745 2 0
Balances with other Banks		7,50,825 1 8
Sundries		2,23,473 2 11
		3,86,06,466 12 1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...Rs. 2,51,72,900 0 11		
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...Rs. 3,20,82,452 8 5	}	5,72,55,352 9 4
	Total Rs.	9,58,61,819 5 5

The above statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended the 7th February, compared with the statement of the previous week, gives the following results—

LIABILITIES.

Genl. Try. Blce. at H. O.	Rs. 3,302,401	13	2	decrease
,, at Branches	43,590	11	5	decrease
Other Deposits	2,145,508	10	5	increase
Bank Post Bills	180,217	5	9	increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities ... Rs.	182,414	8	0	increase
Loans on Govt. Secs	259,000	0	0	increase
Accounts on Credit of do	118,563	2	4	decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted	1,198,878	10	5	increase
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,258,905	13	2	decrease
Do at Branches	1,089,785	13	3	decrease

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 32 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 11th February.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·841 in.
Temperature of the Air	76·7 ,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	70·4 ,,
Dew Point	67·5 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	84·7 ,,
Minimum do. do.	69·6 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—E, WSW, W, NW, NNW.	
Movement in 24 hours	153 miles.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 10TH FEBRUARY.

The feeling in Paris is strongly in favour of the Orleans family.

The Duke d' Aumale has been elected for Beauvais and the Prince de Joinville for Cherbourg.

The Armistice has been prolonged.

A Berlin telegram received to-day states that the Germans claim an indemnity of three milliards of francs and that the boundary line is to be reduced.

The Queen opened Parliament yesterday in person.

LONDON, 12TH FEBRUARY.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the French people.

The Budget for the English army is estimated at £15,851,700, being an increase of £2,886,700. The number of men is to be raised to 133,100, being an increase of 19,980.

A loan is to be raised to carry out a plan of defence around London and between London and the coast; also for fortifications at Dover and Harwich and for strengthening those at Malta.

LONDON, 13TH FEBRUARY.

The result of the Paris elections has not yet been published, but it is known that M.M. Louis Blanc, Gambetta, Henri Martin and Rochefort have been elected.

The Prince de Joinville and General Changarnier have arrived at Bordeaux.

Garibaldi has been elected for Nice, where serious disturbances have occurred, the mob having only been dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

Napoleon's proclamation is condemned by the English press.

LONDON, 8TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

(Tone of Liverpool Cotton Market omitted.)

Fair Dhollera 6 5/16d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅝d.

LONDON, 9TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6⅜d.

The Bank of England Returns show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes...£12,500,000, Inc. £125,000
Bills discounted ...£17,250,000, ,, £375,000
Bullion..............£21,750,000, Dec. £125,000
Consols 91⅞.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Weekly Sales	59,000 bales.
,, ,, Surats	15,000 ,,
Total Stock of Cotton	610,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats	177,000 ,,
,, Weekly Import of Cotton	92,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	11,000 ,,

Fair Dhollera 6⅜d.—official prices.

LONDON, 10TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was irregular.

The Manchester Market is quieter and weaker.

7 lbs. Shirtings ...... 7s. 10½d.
8¼ ditto ...... 9s. 3d.
40s Mule Twist ...... 1s.

Consols 92.

Arrival.—Teresa.

LONDON, 11TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 6 5/16d.

Oriental Bank shares	£42-10.
Chartered ,, ,,	£14.
,, Mercantile ,,	£23.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£33.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities	90½.
5 per cent. ,, ,,	98⅞.
5½ per cent. ,, ,,	106½.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10⅝d.

Consols, 92.

The homeward Bombay mail of the 1st ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

The Historian has arrived from Bombay.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House on February 10th. The following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.M.S.I. (presiding), the Hon'ble John Strachey, the Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., the Hon'ble B.H. Ellis, Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B., Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell, the Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, the Hon'ble D. Cowie, the Hon'ble J. Bullen Smith, and the Hon'ble W. Robinson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal be taken into consideration. In doing so, he said that although the Select Committee had made several amendments in the measure, those amendments generally related to matters of detail, and that the substance of the bill remained the same. He then spoke of the rules for the administration of justice, and entered into an elaborate explanation of the necessity for the introduction of the present measure. He also spoke of the jurisdictions and powers of Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Moonsiffs, and the changes that had been made in the new bill. As a first step to the improvement of judicial administration in this country, it seemed desirable that the law on which it rested should be properly defined, and he thought that it was not an easy task to regulate the administration of justice in such a manner as was desirable. The bill, in its amended form, contained thirty-eight sections; and he explained the changes and alterations that had been made by the Select Committee, and the purposes for which each section was intended. After some further remarks, a discussion took place, in which the Hon'ble Messrs. Chapman and Stephen took an active part, the former being opposed to the views of the hon'ble mover. He thought that they should have a measure which should bring within its jurisdiction not only the Courts of the Bengal Presidency, but also those of Bombay and Madras; and that it was inexpedient that there should be a separate enactment for each presidency. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen supported the hon'ble mover, and entered into a lengthy explanation of the purposes for which the measure was intended, and of the difficulty that existed of legislating in such a manner as was most desirable on the present subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell then moved that the bill as amended be passed. The motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman moved for leave to introduce a bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Taluqdars in Broach. In doing so he made a few remarks explanatory of the purposes for which the bill was intended; and after a few remarks from other members, the motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple moved for leave to introduce a bill for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act. In doing so, he observed that it would be remembered that this Act was passed in 1863; and that there were three reasons that induced him to ask for leave to introduce a bill for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act. The first reason was to specify the manner in which goods were imported into the country. There were two ways in which goods were imported—either by sea or land; and as in the Consolidated Customs Act there was no sort of specification as to the manner in which goods were imported, and [illegible] the manner in consequence taken of the [illegible] advantage was that an amendment was necessary [illegible] omission, he thought were inserted where [illegible] necessary. If the word "sea" the word "land" where goods were imported by sea, and or if both the words [illegible] were imported by land, great desiderata [illegible] words were inserted when necessary, a place, as [illegible] would be supplied. In the second of great [illegible] custom prevailed in the Bonded Warehouse establishment of granting certificates to those who had goods in that establishment, he thought that the custom should be extended to all the Custom-houses in the three presidencies. The third reason had a reference to those goods that were imported, and then exported. The duty on the goods that were thus exported from this country was refunded, with the exception of a small portion which had been kept as security. He thought that the Government should have some power for the identification of goods that were thus exported. After a few remarks from the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen, the motion was put and carried.

The Council then adjourned to Friday 17th.—*Englishman.*

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD.—It is said to be the intention of Sir William Mansfield to put himself forward as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity.—*Globe.*

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

HONGKONG, 25TH JANUARY.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Japan of an attack made on the 13th instant by Japanese upon two British subjects, Mr. C. H. Dallas and Captain Ring, whilst passing through Nolacho—both are severely, though not mortally, wounded. The Japanese who made the attack have escaped, but vigorous measures have been taken to secure their capture.

189,600 dollars was the amount realized at auction on account of the gambling license at Hongkong for the current year. Energetic measures are being taken by foreigners as well as by natives to suppress gambling.

Small-pox is prevalent.

Affairs at Pekin have been brought entirely to a dead-lock in consequence of the massacre negociations. The Chinese, it is said, insist on speaking of the affair as entirely settled, though Count Rochechouart affirms that such is not the case.

The cotton crop throughout China is reported on in unusually favourable terms, as also the rice crops.

AFFAIRS AT THE PERSIAN GULF.

REPORT BY COL. PELLY, BRITISH RESIDENT, DATED BUSHIRE, 28TH JAN.

WAHABEES.—The reports from the Wahabee coast are as follows:—The Chief of Gutter has received a letter from Saood bin Fysul, giving him assurances of good-will. His Highness Abdoolla bin Fysul, the Wahabee Ameer, is reported to have died on the 12th November 1870 of some disease of the stomach or spleen. His Highness Mahomed, the brother of the Ameer, is said to have been wounded in two places in the recent action of Joada. The defeated force was estimated at 9,000 men, of whom some 400 were killed, the numbers of wounded not specified: Saood's army is stated to have numbered 7,000 men, but no account of his losses has reached. The forts of Al Hassa have surrendered to His Highness Saood, and a force has been despatched by His Highness Saood to encompass Kuteef, whose Governor is prepared to surrender on condition of his life being spared. Nasir bin Mobarek, the pirate who escaped during the expedition of November 1869, has been reduced to the necessity of asking pardon and has declared his readiness to surrender on terms.

BAHREIN.—The affairs of Bahrein have continued to consolidate favourably, the rather so from the course events have recently taken, and influential merchants concerned in Bahrein affairs express themselves satisfied and grateful to Government for their interference in sending a force to punish the pirates in 1869; and for the general settlement of the island then made. All they now request is a Government Agency on the island, and believe that the feeling of security induced by the presence of this Agency would restore confidence among the traders interested in the Bahrein trade and pearl fisheries.

ARAB COAST.—The maritime peace along the Arab coast line remains undisturbed.

MUSCAT.—This is the only point in the Gulfs of Persia and Oman which at present remains disturbed. His Highness Syud Toorkee was reported at Mozabee on the 13th, with a force of three to four thousand men, about to attack Summud; and on the 20th news has reached Muscat of the taking of Summud by Syud Toorkee, except the kup which was held by Sala and Fysul with a few men. Syf bin Sulliman had on the part of Syud Toorkee taken Kurryat and defeated Azan's forces there. He had written to the Acting Political Agent at Muscat that he intended leaving Kurryat for Muscat on the 17th, and urged removal of British subjects, who were on that day, the 17th, warned to leave Muscat. H. M.'s Gunboat Hugh Rose had been ordered to proceed to Muttrah to prevent the passage of reinforcements by sea; and H. M. S. Kwang-Tung remains in Muscat harbour to protect British subjects. H. H. Syud Azan imprisoned six Khojahs who claimed British protection and refused to release them, alleging they were his subjects. But eventually H. H. released these claimants on their signing to join in a loan required by His Highness Syud Azan's Government. The question of nationality will be enquired into. I am embarking for Muscat to-day.

BUNDER ABBAS.—The Residency Surgeon lately deputed to Bunder Abbas to report on the recent alleged visitation of cholera has returned to Bushire, and reports that there was no cholera at Lingah, Bassidore, Kishur, and Hormuz and Minao. At Bunder Abbas cholera of a bad type had prevailed for nearly a month, and he estimated the number of fatal cases at about 3 to 400. The disease, however, had completely disappeared since the commencement of the present year.

BUSHIRE.—Under instructions from the Persian Government, a court was convened for the purpose of awarding some compensation to the British Gunner Joseph Williams of the merchant steamer Nada, maimed for life, in consequence of an irregular and illegal order of certain Persian traders, who instructed the British commander to fire a salute in honour to one Mirza Mehdy Khan, a Persian subject. This individual was the person who congratulated the pirates of Bahrein in 1869 on their success in murdering the Chief of that State and in plundering our subjects. The facts of orders for this salute having been given by Agha Mahomed Ali, Ali Akbar, and Abdool Cassim, Persian subjects, and part owners of the steamer, the court decided that a sum of Rs. 15 per mensem should be awarded as pension to Joseph Williams for the term of his natural life, and a bond to this effect was duly passed by the abovenamed Persian subjects, and countersigned by the Persian Foreign Office Agent who presided at the meeting. Scarcity seems to be daily on the increase, and the number of famishing poor are said to be increasing also. But none of our subjects hold grain. Reports of grain prospects are contradictory, and hopes are still entertained of some alleviation from expected rain and from importations of wheat and rice from India. But great anxiety prevails lest the rain should fail again this year. Another month will give this question an answer, whether favourable or the reverse.

SHIPPING.—ARRIVALS—Jan. 22, s.s. Madras from Bombay; 27, barque Westbury from London; 28, Madras from Bussorah. DEPARTURES—Jan. 14, s.s. Pearl to Bombay, s.s. India to Bombay; 21, barque Kobryat to Colombo; 22, s.s. Snipe to Jeddah. SHIPS IN HARBOUR—H. M.'s gun-boat Clyde, B. M.; Dutch bark Persian Packet; British bark Westbury; British s.s. Madras.

Gunboat Clyde is under orders to visit the Arab Coast and then to join me at the south of the Gulf on my return from Muscat.

Two craft arrived at Jask telegraph station with fugitive Khojas from Muscat, and report His Highness Syud Toorkee close to Muscat. They further allege that the *de facto* Government, persisting in sending a gun round from the Muscat harbour to one of the Muttrah forts, the acting Political Agent remonstrated, and eventually the Kwang-Tung sunk the boat.

THE FALL OF MUSCAT.

THE following report from Major A. C. Way, H. M.'s acting Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, contains nothing later than what we were enabled to publish yesterday. It is dated on board H. M. S. Kwang-Tung, Muscat Harbour, 3rd February:—

On the 18th H. M.'s Gunboat Hugh Rose proceeded to Muttrah to prevent the transport of reinforcements and military operations by sea.

On the 23rd Syud Azan defied the orders of Her Majesty's Government and sent a field piece and ammunition by sea [illegible] when warned [illegible]. As the boatmen would not return H. M. [illegible], the boat was run into and sunk by H. M. S. Kwang-Tung. No one was hurt.

The portion of the force of His Highness Syud Toorkee under Syf bin Sulliman reached Ruce on the 24th and occupied the surrounding country. On the 28th Syud Azan attacked it near Fulluj and was repulsed with loss.

The following day quantities of poisoned halwa (sweetmeat) were sent out from Muttrah. This halwa was, as expected, pounced upon by the enemy. Many partook of it, but fortunately so sparingly that the effect was not fatal.

On the morning of the 30th the town of Mattoah was attacked and taken. Syud Azan and Syf bin Sulliman were killed. Ebrahim bin Ghes fled to Muscat. During the day all the forts but one surrendered.

The next day Ebrahim bin Ghes fled from Muscat; Khuleilee and his son took possession of the Jilalee and Marahi forts; and the troops with the exception of those with Khuleilee and his son dispersed, leaving the approaches and gates of Muscat open.

On the 1st the attacking force took possession of the town of Muscat.

The accounts differ as to where Synd Toorkee is. Some are that he will arrive immediately; others that he is still near Summud.

The conduct of the attacking party has been excellent; no plundering has been allowed.

Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident arrived here by mail of the 2nd.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—S. S. Shiraz from Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.—S. S. Shiraz to Bussorah; American barque Glide to Zanzibar.

BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR, per cottia Luckmee Pursad, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (14th Feb.) at 9 A.M.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 51 feet 7 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 53 feet 8 inches.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Sonapore on the body of Luxmee, girl, aged about two years, who, in the opinion of the jury, met with her death by accidentally falling out of a window.

ASSAULT ON BOARD.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Charles Wichman, a seaman of the ship Marietta, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for assaulting Mr. Evans, captain of the ship.

MESSRS. HOPE AND ROGERS are expected to arrive here by the 18th instant to enquire into the case of Mr. Framjee, the late head clerk of the Local Funds Engineer. We believe Mr. Hope is at Bardolee at present.—*Guzerat Mitra*, Feb. 12.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Condee, girl, aged about fifteen years. On the 3rd inst. the girl was lighting the fire, when her *saree* suddenly caught fire, and burnt her over the leg. She was removed to the hospital, where she died on Sunday afternoon. The jury found that deceased had died from tetanus which followed the burns.

A VISITATION.—The miseries of Italy are the gain of India, at least in regard of missionaries, for we hear that before the lapse of many weeks considerably more than 20 missionaries will have arrived in India from Italy alone. Yesterday the Italian steamer India brought to us four of those missionaries; Fr. Lawrence of Massa di Carrara; Fr. Genesius of Serravezza; Fr. Callistus of Saronno; and Brother Pius of S. Giminiano; all of the holy Capuchin Order.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*, Feb. 11.

ASPHALTE PAVEMENTS.—In mentioning in Friday's *Gazette* the improvement being effected on the footpaths in Bhendy Bazaar, we took occasion to refer to the present disgraceful state of some of the footpaths in the Fort, especially instancing those of Church Gate Street. We are glad now to learn that it is the intention of the Municipal authorities at an early date to asphalte the side-paths in Church Gate Street, as well the foot-paths in the outer branches of Elphinstone Circle, and other places.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIBRARY.—At a meeting held at the house of Mr. M. F. Baptist, Matharpacady, Mr. F. Leao in the chair, it has been resolved to establish a library in that locality and to invite public subscriptions and donations of books. Mr. Feleciano Valladares had expressed a willingness to place at the disposal of the committee for the use of the library two rooms of a house he is building at Matharpacady, charging no rent until the funds permit of paying for them. The offer was thankfully accepted. Mr. Francis Valladares was appointed president, and other office-bearers and a committee were appointed.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Syed Mahomed Meean, a policeman, was charged with taking a bribe or unauthorised reward of two rupees from Murajee Luxmon, a cartman. From the evidence adduced before the Court, it appeared that on Sunday defendant went to complainant's house at Waddala and enquired why his (complainant's) cart was without a plate fixed to it. The cartman replied that he was afraid of its being stolen at night, and that he would put it on when the cart was sent out. The policeman then asked five rupees to hush the matter up, and afterwards received two rupees, which complainant borrowed from a neighbour. On the matter being reported to the havildar, the defendant was searched, and two rupees were found on him. The magistrate convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—On Sunday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at Camateepoora, 5th Lane, on the body of Pachoo Pultoo, a labourer. On the morning of the 1st inst., several labourers were engaged at a crane at the Custom House Bunder, Fort, in hoisting up biscuit casks from boats to the bunder. Deceased and two other men were working at the rope attached to the end of the crane in order to pull it round from over the boat on to the bunder. A cask had been hoisted from the hold of a boat on to the deck, and before they could hoist it up on to the bunder, it fell back again into the hold. Deceased was jerked off the bunder, and fell first of all on to the deck and thence into the water. A labourer jumped in and brought him on shore. Both his arms were broken. He was put in a palanquin and taken to the hospital. Symptoms of tetanus set in, and he was removed from the hospital to his house, where he died on Sunday. The jury came to the conclusion that he had died from fracture of both arms occasioned by his having fallen from the Custom House Bunder on to the deck of a boat whilst he was engaged in unloading and working at the crane on the bunder.

MONUMENTAL ART IN BOMBAY.—The late Gaekwar of Baroda presented a marble statue of the Queen, surmounted by a richly sculptured canopy, to the city of Bombay. The work was entrusted to Mr. Matthew Noble, of London, and is now being erected on the Esplanade. It is rumoured that the present Gaekwar is coming down to unveil it, but I cannot vouch for the truth of this. I am not aware that any accurate census has been taken of the stone and bronze population of the place, but it is increasing I am glad to notice. When the good Hand-book to Bombay that yet remains to be written is produced, some such monumental enumeration will form an interesting chapter. We are somewhat apt to forget the silent, unobtrusive folk whom the sculptor's art has set to live among us, and the big things they said and did. Lord Cornwallis and the two female genii who keep him company, and Lord Wellesley with his lion, tiger, *pailwan*, and armless Fame, are both, I hear, to be removed into the Elphinstone Circle among the shrubs which will make the dingy weather-worn marble whiter by contrast. The central enclosure too is to be open to the general public. This may appear a small matter but it must comfort even a stone man to be well seen and agreeably surrounded, much more to have his arms mended, and the nose of the young lady who has shared the dulness of his existence so long, neatly repaired. I am not joking, but writing in most serious earnest. Our historic monuments are not too numerous, and should most religiously be preserved and cared for.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.

DR. HEWLETT, coroner, held an inquest on Saturday afternoon at the Mergue, Camateepoora, respecting the death of a Hindoo girl, aged about eleven years, named Luxmee, who was run over by the carriage of a European gentleman that day on the Kalbadevi Road and was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died shortly after admission.

Juggonath Dinnajee deposed—I am unemployed, and live at Kalbadevi Road. This morning, at about 11-15, I was returning home from the Bholeshwer bazaar, and as I reached the corner of New Hanuman Lane, I saw the deceased come running from New Hanuman Lane and crossing the Kalbadevi Road. While doing so, she slipped her foot and fell down by the side of a wheel of a carriage, which was being driven by a European gentleman, and which was going towards the direction of the Fort. The European gentleman hearing the alarm raised by the people, immediately stopped the carriage. The gentleman now present, who says his name is Mr. Gandon, was the European gentleman who was driving the carriage. The wheel passed over the deceased's head. Blood flowed from the deceased's nose and ear. The deceased was insensible when picked up, but she was breathing. The European gentleman was driving slowly. He called out, "Pice, pice," before the deceased was run over. I was about seven or eight paces from the deceased when she was run over. I was standing at a tobacco shop at the corner of Hanuman Gully. There was a policeman also at the same gully. He also called out "Pice." The sepoy was standing close to me, and he could not have been able to have prevented the accident. It appeared to me to be quite an accident. It is not possible for a person driving along Kalbadevi Road to see any person coming up Hanuman Gully.

Mr. Charles Gandon said—I am the manager of Bombay Gas Works, and live at Chinchpoogly. This morning, at about quarter to 11 o'clock, I was driving a four-wheeled dog-cart down the Kalbadevi Road into the Fort. I was on the left hand side of the road. On arriving opposite the junction of Hanuman Gully with Kalbadevi Road I saw a man walking and attempting to cross the road in front of my horse from Colbhat Road over to Hanuman Gully. He got off the way, and immediately afterwards I saw an object—I could not at the time say what it was—immediately by the side of the horse's head. My impression was that this object was coming from the side of the man. At the same time I heard an alarm raised by people in the road; and at the same moment I felt the wheel of the carriage, but which wheel I could not say, pass over something on the road. I pulled up directly within ten yards. I got down and saw the deceased lying in the road—blood was flowing from he

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right ear and nostrils. I lifted the deceased up and called for some water. We poured it over her. Dr. Rogers shortly afterwards passed and got out of his gharree and attended her, but I think she was then dead. However, she was put into a buggy and sent to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. I did not recognise the object I saw as a child until I saw her lying in the road. My horse was not restive. I was going slowly at a pace of about six miles an hour. Before the child was knocked down, I heard some one in the road call out "Pice, pice." I cannot say to whom this caution was given. My attention was taken up by seeing that I got out of the man's way.

The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the girl had come to her death by having been accidentally run over by a carriage, whereby her skull was fractured.

RUBATTINO'S S.S. ARABIA.

The Rubattino Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Arabia left Aden on Sunday afternoon. She may, therefore, be expected to arrive on the 20th inst.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s. s. Comorin, Captain D. G. Osborne, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Herris, Rev. Mr. W. G. Ffeunell, Mrs. Reid and infant, and fifteen deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Behar, Captain W. Blake, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mrs. Blake and Mr. J. M. Brito. From Galle—Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. W. Cooper.

MRS. H. RICHARDSON'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.

If any proof were needed of Mrs. Richardson's popularity, it was amply furnished on Saturday evening last at Grant Road Theatre. With the exception of the large attendance on the occasion of the Governor's recent visit, the numbers who attended were far greater than we remember to have seen for a very long time; and the hearty applause and demonstrations of goodwill which the *beneficiaire's* appearance on the stage called forth must have been as gratifying to her as we are sure they were to those who assisted on the occasion, and it gives us great pleasure to chronicle the marked success of the evening's performances, for the information of those who were unavoidably absent. The "pluck" and energy displayed by Mrs. Richardson (notwithstanding her ill-health) as Josephine, in the "Daughter of the Regiment," were quite surprising, and although the success with which she acted and rendered the very pretty music allotted to her must have been obtained ed at considerable, if not painful, exertion to herself, yet we doubt if she could, under the most favourable circumstances, have sung more sweetly or with greater taste—certainly not with more pleasure to the audience—than she did on Saturday. Mr. Richardson, as Father Scalade, was all that could be desired, and was as good an imitation of a grey-bearded and kindly-hearted old warrior as one can expect to see on the boards. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were ably assisted by a lady and three gentlemen amateurs, one of whom, the gentleman who enacted the part of Guillôt, received special marks of approbation; and the support given in the choruses by some members of the 49th Regiment was of the greatest value. Mr. Birch afterwards enlivened the house by several of those clever and amusing delineations of character to which we called attention several days ago.

We trust the temporary retirement of Mrs. Richardson may result in the re-establishment of robust health, and a speedy return, with renewed and increased energies, to a field where she has deserved and won so much esteem and achieved so much success.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Towards the erection of a Parsonage and Schools, in connection with this parish, about Rs. 4,000 were raised in the years 1865-6; Government also making a grant of land—which is still available.

There is but little prospect of the original scheme being carried out just now; but it is proposed to undertake the building of the Parsonage only. Plans have accordingly been prepared—the execution of which is estimated at from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 8,000.

The sum originally subscribed now amounts, with interest, to Rs. 4,500; and the local committee of the S. P. G. have guaranteed the payment of Rs. 100 monthly for 20 months from the 1st August next (in all Rs. 2,000), on the conditions that the plans and estimate shall be approved by them; that at least Rs. 1,000 shall be raised from the public; and that the building shall be completed by the end of July.

The only difficulty in the matter is the raising of the money. Will you therefore kindly allow me to appeal for help through your columns? Subscriptions will be thankfully received by me, or may be paid to the Oriental Bank Corporation, for the "Mazagon Parsonage and Schools Fund."—Yours faithfully,

W. H. HARTUR, Pastor.

Mazagon, 15th February.

THE BLIND RECEIVE THEIR SIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On my reading your Review on the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay for the year 1870, I find that you express a doubt about, if not a disbelief in, Dr. Sylvester's success in restoring the blind their sight. I therefore avail myself of the opportunity that is offered to me by the questions, "Can these things be? Do the blind receive their sight?" which you are tempted to ask, and betake myself to pen the following few lines with a view to their publication. The following account will, I trust, remove that doubt, and will not fail to verify the statements of Dr. Sylvester. On the first of June 1868 I was afflicted along with three other members of my family with sore eyes. We four had been from the beginning under the treatment of a well known medical practitioner, whose treatment for about a week relieved the three others from the pains and the inflammation which they suffered from. As for me there was no change for the better, but on the fifth day I perceived some dimness in my vision, which on the tenth so much increased, that I became almost blind and could neither distinguish light from darkness, nor could see to guide myself about. The medical practitioner under whose treatment I was introduced me to Dr. Sylvester, to whom I went on the fifteenth day. He on examination of my eyes pronounced the disease to be almost incurable, and required me to remain in the Opthalmic Hospital. Before I went to Dr. Sylvester several medical practitioners were consulted, by whom also was my case considered as hopeless. My eyes were very much swollen, and not only that, but even the pupils were turned aside. My head and eyes were subject to excruciating pains. This total blindness continued for full two months. During this sickness the state of my mind, so full of fears and hopes, can be better conceived than described. But the worst feature of my case was that I used to pass sleepless nights. All narcotic specifics were tried but without any effect. I said I would rather prefer sleep to blindness, and was often reminded of the words of King Henry the Fourth:—

Sleep, gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in forgetfulness!

Such was the miserable and dependent state I was reduced to. Physic, leeching, blistering, lotions and a variety of other remedies were tried. On two or three occasions I had to submit to surgical operations, and I must confess that he performed them so skilfully that I could hardly feel the touch of the lancet. After two months the pupils were perceptible, occupying their proper position; the swelling subsided, which enabled me to mark the progress in the vision. I must now candidly confess that it was owing solely to the kind and skilful treatment of an efficient and feeling doctor like Dr. Sylvester that I have been this day able to move in the world. I now enjoy the Divine blessing without which man's life is a "living death." I am now greatly relieved from all the pains in the eyes and am nearly restored to my former sight, so much so that I can see to a pretty good distance and can read small print without the aid of glasses. In conclusion I must observe that it was Dr. Sylvester who cured me of this hopeless disease, and I need hardly say has laid me under lasting obligations, which cannot be forgotten so long as I live and have my being in this world.—Yours, &c.,

GAJANAN BHAWOO.

Bombay, 12th February.

[Our correspondent has mistaken an expression of admiration for an expression of doubt.]

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—13th Feb., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th Feb., 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th Feb., 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 83 hours 22 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th Feb., 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 2 hours 58 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th Feb., 4-8 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 11 hours 27 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th Feb., 9-20 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 12th to 8 P.M. of the 13th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Karrachee	1 15	0 13
" Calcutta	3 20	0 14
" Madras	5 38	0 41
" Galle	4 58	3 28

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 13th Feb., 10-35 A.M.—French steamer Ava from Aden arrival.

THE ATTEMPT TO ENDANGER A RAILWAY TRAIN.

Last week at the Girgaum Police Court, Bastio Domingo Souza and Antone Caitan Souza were brought up on remand, and charged with wilfully doing an act, intending thereby to cause the safety of persons travelling or being upon the G. I. P. Railway to be endangered.

Mr. Cleveland represented the company; and Mr. Leith and Mr. Venayekrow defended the prisoners.

Succaram Krishna said—I am a cowherd, and live at Matoonga. On Tuesday last the 7th inst., about 8 or 9 A.M., myself, Narayen, Bastio, and Mhadia were by the side of the rail. I know both prisoners. I saw the second prisoner on Tuesday. I did not see the first prisoner. He and Antone were attending the cattle at one place. About 8 A.M., Antone went near the line and put this chair on it. It was lying near the water-pipe. Antone went near the water-pipe to drink water, and he took the chair from there, put it on the rail, and came away quickly. I was a long way off. I saw something on the rail, and I asked him what it was. He replied it is iron. I said to him, "The passenger gharry will come, and injury will be caused to them." He then said, "I will run away to Tanna, you will be caught; and how shall I be caught?" I was looking at the second prisoner, and I saw him put this iron chair on the rail. He was alone. I did not see the first prisoner with him. If he (first prisoner) had been there, I would have seen him, but he was not there. The second prisoner ran away, and I went home with my cattle. I know this keyman (Dhondoo Essoo) by sight. He came after the second prisoner ran away. The sahib's lorry came first, and then Dhondoo's came. He did not come before. Bastio, who was with me, did not run away: he came with me. Dhondoo may have seen Antone run away. I saw this sahib (Mr. Inspector Smith) on Tuesday, and spoke to him. I told him what I had seen. The prisoners were close by and heard what I said to the sahib. I told Mr. Smith that the first prisoner was not there. Antone was present when I said all this to the sahib, and he admitted that he did put the iron on the rail. The first prisoner said he did not put the iron chair on the rail. I went on Wednesday morning to the Byculla station. This chair was shown to me by Mr. Smith. The second prisoner admitted then that he did put this iron chair on the rail, while the first prisoner said he was not there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—The lorry came in about an hour after the chair was put on the rail. Antone came back to me, and because I saw something high on the rail, I asked him what it was. I saw Antone lift, and I also saw him put something on the rail. I did not remove the chair from the rail, as I was afraid the sepoy would seize me and beat me, and accuse me of having put it on the rail. The sahib came in the lorry, but he did not say anything to me or to any one else. The men who were in the lorry saw us; they did not beckon to us; I could not hear what they were saying. We were caught at the tank.

Sambhoo Dholoo said—I am a muccadum to the Permanent Way Inspector. On Tuesday morning, about 9 o'clock, I was in a lorry going to the Mahim junction. Two lorrymen and a sahib were with me, also one Saccaram Gopal. The lorry was being pushed quickly, as a train was to come, and I saw the iron chair on the line. It was on the rail, upside down. If a train had come up, it would have been broken or upset and damaged. The ballast train was to come after us. After the chair was removed and the lorry went on, the ballast train came up. It had not to stop on account of the chair. Saccaram removed the chair in my presence, and put it on the ground, and I gave it to Mr. Vaisey. Mr. Vaisey took it with him in the lorry.

The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

Mr. NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE AND Mr. GLADSTONE.

What Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee wrote lately to Mr. Gladstone may interest some of our readers:—

To the Right Hon'ble W. E. Gladstone, &c.,

Right Hon'ble Sir,—Matters of the highest importance, affecting the interests of 150 millions of Her Majesty's subjects in British India, induce me to crave your indulgence for trespassing on your valuable time and attention. Having been deputed from Bombay for the purpose of soliciting the authorities in this country to relieve the people of India from the burden of excessive and odious taxation recently imposed by the Government of India, and to place the finances on a sound and satisfactory footing, I consider it my duty to bring to your prominent notice the following facts and circumstances, and request you to have the goodness to adopt such measures as may be necessary with a view to provide an adequate remedy for the grievances of the people of India. For several years past the finances of India have been in a state of deplorable embarrassment caused by enormous and increasing deficits.

. . . . . .

These deficits have not been produced by a decline of any of the ordinary sources of revenue, nor by any extraordinary emergency, such as war or other public calamity, but by excessive and wasteful expenditure and gross mismanagement. During the last thirteen years, although the Indian revenues have increased from 33 to 52 milions, the public expenditure has been so much enhanced from year to year as not only to absorb the whole amount of increased revenue (19 millions sterling,) but also to produce enormous deficits. To provide for these deficits the Government of India have from time to time increased the taxes and imposed a most objectionable war tax in the shape of income tax, which has this year been enhanced to 7½d. in the pound.

This has produced universal discontent and disaffection among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects throughout India, who appeal to you as the head of Her Majesty's Government for that relief which they have failed to obtain from the local Government. The consequences resulting from the system and policy on which the Government of India is being conducted are, I grieve to say, deplorable. The people are burdened with heavy taxes; India is impoverished by the drain of its wealth to the governing country; the people are denied an honourable career by being shut out from all the higher offices in the public service of their country, and no adequate efforts are made to rescue the people from ignorance, improve their condition, and increase the produce and develope the resources of the country. Matters have now come to a crisis which urgently calls for your interference. Your experience, ability, and position are such as to enable you successfully to provide an efficacious remedy for the evils from which the people of India have long been suffering. I beg leave to respectfully submit to your consideration the following remedial measures which are calculated to give relief to the people of India and place the administration of public affairs on a sound and satisfactory footing:—

First—It is necessary to provide a check in India against unnecessary increase of taxation and expenditure, and to give to the representatives of different classes of Her Majesty's subjects an effective voice in the imposition of taxes, the disposal of the revenue, and the enactment of laws. At present about two natives and two non-official Europeans are admitted into the Supreme Legislative Council of India, the large majority of that body being composed of the Members of the Government who frame the Budget, which is introduced into the Council only as a matter of form, the few non-official members not being expected to modify, curtail, or reject any of the items of ways and means and expenditure. It is therefore necessary to re-organize and enlarge the Supreme and Local Councils, with a view to provide a salutary check and to give an effective voice to the representatives of the people. It is advisable to admit a sufficiently large number of representatives by nomination as well as election. The Viceroy of India and his executive Council might have the power annually to fix the amount that might be necessary for the expenses of the Military Department and Diplomatic service; but the balance of the revenue should be apportioned among, and disbursed by, the Local Councils (which should be enlarged) and by the administrations. The Supreme and Local Budgets ought to be fully discussed before being passed by the respective Councils and then consolidated by the Supreme Government.

Secondly—The admission of qualified natives of India into the higher grades of the service of their country, from which they are now practically excluded, would open to them an honourable and useful career.

Thirdly—It is necessary to ask Parliament to appoint select committees of both Houses to enquire into the administration of India in all its different departments since the transfer of the Government from the Hon'ble the East India Company to the direct Sovereignty of the Crown, and to report the result.

The whole subject of taxation and expenditure in the Public Works, Military, Revenue and other departments; the equitable adjustment of the financial relations between England and India; the admission of natives to a larger share in the Government; the constitution and working of the Supreme and Local Executive and Legislative Councils,—all require a sifting investigation by a competent body. As it will be difficult and almost impossible to procure the *viva voce* examination of qualified and independent natives in this country, the select committee should be authorized to procure their testimony, views and opinions from India in regard to the various heads of enquiry.

When the Indian Budget was brought forward in the House of Commons in August last it gave me and my countrymen great gratification to find that you expressed yourself favourably in regard to the necessity and utility of such an enquiry. If you will be kind enough to take the abovementioned matters into your favourable consideration and authorize the introduction of measures for giving to the people of India such relief and justice as they might be entitled to, you will remove the cause of their discontent and confer an everlasting obligation on Her Majesty's Indian subjects, who are loyal in their allegiance to the British Crown and grateful for the numerous blessings and benefits which they enjoy under the British rule.

I beg to submit for your consideration the accompanying copy of the Memorial lately addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by the native inhabitants of Bombay regarding the taxation, expenditure and financial management of India.

Trusting you will be pleased to excuse me for intruding on your valuable time,—I have, &c.,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

London, Dec. 21.

To Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq.

My Dear Sir,—Mr. Gladstone has passed on to the Duke of Argyll your letter of the 21st ultimo, in which you direct his attention to the financial condition of India, and suggest certain remedial measures for the purpose of placing the administration of public affairs in that country on a sound and satisfactory footing.

In thanking you for your suggestions, the Duke desires me to say that he observes that they are identical with those which you have already brought to His Grace's notice.—I am, &c.,

W. H. BENTHALL.

India Office, Jan. 12

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 13th Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 13th Feb., 11-55 A.M.; via Turkey, 10th Feb., 11-7 P.M. From Continent of Europe, America via Russia, 13th Feb., 5 A.M.; via Russia, 13th Feb., 2-45 P.M.; via Turkey, 11th Feb., 9-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

A EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH HAVING RECEIVED A GRATIFICATION.

At the Criminal Sessions on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury, Mr. Harry Heald Mainwaring Hewett was charged with having, on 7th May 1870, at Bhosawul, then being a public servant and overseer in the Local Funds Department, Khandeish, accepted from one Rahim Cassum for himself a certain gratification other than a legal remuneration, Rs. 400, as a motive for showing, in the exercise of his official functions, favour to the said Rahim Cassum, and also with putting Rahim Cassum in fear of injury, and thereby dishonestly inducing him to deliver to him certain property, Rs. 400.

On the case being called, the defendant was not required to go into the dock, and was accommodated with a chair behind his solicitor.

Mr. Anstey said he thought it right to tell his Lordship that he did not receive his brief till Friday evening, and as the proceedings were lengthy, he had not had time to go through them all, yet if his Lordship thought of taking this case instead of the other special jury case, he was prepared to go on, though he was bound to say that if they did go on he would not in his state of unpreparedness be able to do full justice to his client. There were a great number of witnesses, forty or fifty, and there were many questions of law involved, and many points in the evidence both for the prosecution and defence which would involve discussion, and as well as he could make out from what the magistrate said there must somewhere or other in the proceedings be a charge of forgery, and in that case he need not tell his Lordship——

The Judge here remarked that the depositions were very voluminous.

Mr. Anstey—I must say I was bewildered by going through the different suits.

The Judge—Well, I understood a few days ago that the witnesses had arrived, and that all parties would be ready this morning.

Mr. Anstey said he had thought so too, but he had not got his brief till the previous evening.

The Judge—Then do I understand you to say, Mr. Anstey, that you are not in a position to do justice to your client?

Mr. Anstey said he would not like to jeopardise the young man from this state of unpreparedness. He had sat up half the night looking over the case, but he had not got through nearly the whole of it.

The Judge said that under these circumstances he would postpone the case till Monday morning.

Mr. Anstey—Well, my Lord, I am told by the Clerk of the Crown that he proposes not to go on all the charges, but only the Rs. 400 one.

The Judge—That is not a case which would require locking up. That is not felony under the old law.

In reply to the Judge Mr. Anstey said he could go on with that charge.

The charge was here read over by the Clerk of the Crown (Mr. Macpherson), and the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Anstey for the defence.

Mr. Ferguson, in opening the case, said—Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner is put upon his trial upon two charges. The first head of charge charges him in his capacity of a public servant with having obtained a bribe from a person as a motive for showing favour to that person, and the second charges him with extortion. Now, it is absolutely imperative when a charge is made against a public servant with any show of foundation that that charge should be fully investigated, and if at that investigation before the magistrate or otherwise that servant fails to give a satisfactory explanation of the charge brought against him, the committing magistrate has no alternative but to send him for trial to the Sessions. And that has been the case in this instance. The matter was investigated in Khandeish before the committing magistrate, and a *prima facie* case made out, and accordingly accused has been sent down to take his trial here at these Sessions. I will now state the facts of the case. The accused was employed in the Local Funds Department in Khandeish. The Local Funds are certain funds raised in every zillah, I believe, by a cess of one anna on every rupee of land revenue, and that money when raised is used for the purpose of repairing bridges and roads and building necessary buildings in the districts in which the moneys are raised. It is worked under the Bombay Act III. of 1869, and by that Act a Local Funds Committee is appointed by Government.

Here all the witnesses engaged in the case were ordered to leave the Court.

Mr. Anstey said he presumed there would be no objection to Mr. Hewett, the father of the accused, being allowed to remain in Court. Mr. Hewett, he said, acted as vakeel in the magistrate's court for the defence, and was better able to instruct him as to the course of examination of several witnesses than Mr. Abraham, the attorney.

The Judge—I do not suppose there will be any objection to his staying in Court.

Mr. Ferguson—No, my Lord.

Mr. Ferguson pointed out that the magistrates connected with the case were on the Bench, and said he presumed his Lordship would not wish them to leave.

Mr. Anstey said—"I do not know why the magistrates should be," and then stopped.

The Judge, apparently supposing that Mr. Anstey did not object to the presence of the magistrates, then asked Mr. Ferguson to proceed.

Mr. Ferguson—These local funds are administered by the Local Funds Committee, appointed under Act III. of 1869. That committee is appointed by Government, and consists of the Collector and his assistants, and some of the other principal officers of the district. They sanction certain moneys out of the local funds for particular works, and these funds are entrusted to the Local Funds Engineer, who is under the committee, and he in turn entrusts them to the overseers.

Mr. Anstey here interrupted Mr. Ferguson and said—I do not wish the magistrates to leave the Court, but I think it may interfere with the course of justice if the witnesses, when they come up, see the magistrates sitting where they are.

The Judge—Yes, I think the magistrates had better leave.

The magistrates then went out of Court, and

Mr. Ferguson proceeded—Now, gentlemen, the whole of the works under the direction of the Local Funds Committee are carried on under the superintendence of the Local Funds Engineer. These works are generally very numerous, and various overseers have particular works allotted for their superintendence. The principle on which the works are carried on is by letting them out to contractors, under the direction of the overseers. The principle of making payments to the contractors is this: when a portion of a work is done, it is measured up, and then the overseer draws an order upon the nearest Government treasury in favour of the contractor, who gets the money from the treasury. That is the way, and I believe you will hear that the works should be measured up before the payments are made. Occasionally, however, it happens that owing to the length of time which elapses between one measurement and the other, it is necessary for the overseer to make advances, and when it comes to the time for him to make the next payment by an order on the treasury he deducts these advances from what the contractor is to be paid. Now, you will hear that the accused was the overseer in charge, among other works, of a dhurumsala which is being built at Bhosawul. The contractor who had that in hand was a man named Rahim Cassum. You will hear that about a month and a-half or two months before the 7th May, the day on which the charge is laid against the prisoner, he had been absent on leave and had not been attending to his work. During that time he had been at Dhoolia, and it appears that while he was away no one was acting for him; and that this contractor had got excessively short of money for carrying on the works, so much so in fact, that his works had to be stopped. On 7th May accused came to Bhosawul, in company with one of his mehtas or servants. He stopped at the house of Rahim, and Rahim will tell you that upon his coming to his house he (Rahim) asked him for money, saying that he was very hard pressed for cash and that his men's pay was much in arrears. Accused then said, "I will give you Rs. 1,500." Upon that Rahim begged him to give more, saying, "What is the use of giving me so little when my men are two months in arrears?" Upon that the accused laughed and said, "I was only joking. I have got an order here that may be sent to the treasury for Rs. 3,000. But if I give you that you must give me something out of it." It was then arranged that Rahim should give him Rs. 400 out of the Rs. 3,000. Well, as I tell you, the accused had come with an order ready written upon the Warrungaum Treasury, but for certain reasons that order was not sent, and accordingly another order was written out and given to one of the servants of Rahim Cassum, named Krishnajee Sitaram, and he was sent to the treasury and got the money. During the time he was away the accused remained in the house of Rahim. Krishnajee Sitaram went to the treasury, got the money, and signed the receipt for it. He came back again about nine o'clock to Bhosawul and went to Rahim's house, where he found the accused. He gave Rahim the Rs. 3,000, which at that time was put into a box. Well, gentlemen, you will hear that the accused stayed in the house of Rahim till about the middle of the night, and towards the middle of the night before the accused left witnesses will tell you there was some conversation between the accused and Rahim in which it appeared that the accused was pressing Rahim to make him some payment out of this Rs. 3,000, and that Rahim for some time refused, but ultimately consented to do so. Well, you will hear that after this accused borrowed Rahim's bullock-gharry to go to Nusseerabad, and left about the middle of the night, accompanied by the driver of the gharry and a peon. Several witnesses will tell you that when he left the house a bag supposed to contain money was put into the bullock-gharry. Rahim supplies the evidence necessary to show what that was, because he tells you that this cloth contained Rs. 400, and that that was the gratification which he was giving to the accused out of the Rs. 3,000 which he had just received. All the witnesses who were present there agree that this bag was put into the bullock gharry, and that it was taken out again when the gharry reached Nusseerabad. The peon and the bullock-driver will tell you that on nearing Nusseerabad the accused got out of the gharry and mounted his horse and rode to his tent, and that when the gharry reached the tent they took out of it the bag, which they took into the tent of the accused. The peon will tell you that he placed the money on the top of a box in the tent, and said to the accused, "I have brought the money," and on this the accused said, "All right, it is Government money; put it into that box." Accordingly the key of the box was sent for from the sheristadar of the accused, and the money put into the box. Now, it may be said that Rahim having given this money was to a certain extent an accomplice in the alleged crime with which the accused is charged, but there is the necessary amount of corroboration to show that certain moneys were actually given to the accused, and taken away by him in that cart and put into the box in his tent. That being so, the money being traced to his hands, and the charge having been brought before you of having received it as a gratification, it is for him to discharge himself of the accusation by showing that the money came into his hands lawfully, and not as a gratification as alleged. Then it may be said—What can be the object of the accused giving this money to Rahim? That is very clear. You will hear that the accused was the person who either passed or condemned the work done by contractors, and likewise you will be told by Rahim that if he had not given certain sums out of the advances he received, he would not have received any advance at all; and likewise you will hear from other people that if he had not consented to give this money out of the advances, he would never have been employed as a contractor in the Local Funds Department. I should tell you that Rahim, some days after this, was found to have received advances upon the Bhosawul dhurrumsalla considerably in advance of the work he had done; in fact when the work was measured up, he was found to have received about double the amount that he ought to have received, namely, Rs. 14,000, while he should only have received about Rs. 9,000. All these advances were made to him by the accused. When this was found out, Rahim was turned out of his contract, and an investigation took place in the Local Funds Department, and in consequence of statements made some people were taken into custody, and then Rahim made the complaint against the accused which has caused him now to be before you on the present charge.

The Judge—Was Rahim taken into custody?

Mr. Ferguson—I believe so, my Lord. So that here, gentlemen, it may possibly be said that you have an accusation made against accused by a man who was in reality a discharged servant. That is no doubt so, but at the same time the charge was not made against the accused immediately. Nothing was said about it for some time afterwards, till enquiries came on, and this man only made this charge against the accused after being taken into custody. Gentlemen, no doubt that will be brought very strongly before you on the part of the defence, and it will be for you to look very closely to the whole of the evidence to see whether or not you can implicitly believe Rahim. You will have him before you, and thus have an opportunity of judging whether or not he is speaking the truth; but if you find that the money did get into the hand of the accused, it will be for him to show that the money got into his hands legally. Now there is no memo. in the books of the accused, and no mention on any paper found of any advances at this time to the accused. There is nothing to show that he had made advances to the accused. There is an entry of the Rs. 3,000 in the books, but there is nothing to show that any advances were made to the accused about that time with the exception of one advance of Rs. 1-4. Now, gentlemen, I believe these are the whole of the facts of the case which I shall be able to lay before you on the part of the prosecution. I do not desire to, nor can I, anticipate the defence more than to say that the rule is that if money is traced into the possession of a man, and it is charged that the money got into his possession in an unlawful way, it is for him to show that he came by that money in a lawful way. I do not lay any stress upon that, because very often a prisoner charged before a magistrate thinks it more prudent to reserve his defence till he is brought before the Judge; but up to this time the prisoner has not discharged himself nor tried to discharge himself.

The first witness, Rahim Cassum, was then called, but before his examination commenced,

Mr. Ferguson said—I am instructed, my Lord, that Rahim was not made a prisoner at all. He was simply sent for, as the other contractors were, and questioned.

Mr. Anstey called the attention of the Judge to the fact that Mr. Pritchard had come into Court.

The Judge—Mr. Pritchard must leave the Court.

Mr. Ferguson—My Lord, he is not connected in any way with the case.

Mr. Anstey—His name is mentioned in the documents.

The Judge—Well, considering his influence, I think it very desirable that he should not be present, and I order him to leave the Court.

Mr. Ferguson—My learned friend Mr. Anstey only says he is mentioned——

The Judge—Well, Mr. Ferguson, I have just seen him give you a note. I do not know whether he is connected with the case, but he gave you a note, upon which you got up and corrected a statement about Rahim. I saw Mr. Pritchard hand a note to the Solicitor to Government.

Mr. Anstey—He is connected with the case—his name is connected with a letter of Mr. Ashburner.

The Judge—It is desirable that there should be no magistrate in Court, and that the witnesses should give their story without any influence or fear.

[Mr. Pritchard went out of Court.]

Rahim Cassum, examined by Mr. Farran, said—I am a contractor. I have been living in Khandeish for the last ten or twelve years. I know defendant in the case. I used to know him by the name of Harry Saheb. I have known him for two years. He is an overseer in the Local Funds Department in Khandeish. I had taken some work on contract from him, on a contract to build a bridge near Julgaum. I also had the contract from defendant to build the dhurrumsala at Bhosawul. I got that contract upwards of fifteen months ago. When I took the contract for the dhurrumsala, I made no arrangement with the accused. I used to get orders for payment in advance for the Bhosawul work from the mamlutdar of Warrengaum. The orders were written out in Marathi by defendant's sheristadar, and signed by defendant. By advances, I mean a lump sum to enable me to commence the work and carry it on.

The Judge—Had you no money of your own?—A. I had no capital of my own, but used to borrow sums from soucars.

Examination continued—I never received orders for advances for the Bhosawul work except from the mamlutdar of Warrengaum. When I received the advances I used to make payments to bricklayers, cartmen, and others, and commence and carry on work. I used to pay moneys to Harry Saheb when he asked for them. Q. Why did you do that?—A. About a month or a month and a-half ago Harry Saheb said "you should pay me at the rate of 5 per cent. on the moneys you receive from me, as is usually done by others." I said that if others were paying in that way I would pay also. I recollect accused going on leave when he was sick in March last. He was absent for about a month or a month and a-half. During that time I received no advances; and consequently I was in want of money. I remember accused coming back from leave. That was about the end of April. He stayed at Julgaum for eight days, and then came to Bhosawul. I saw him when he came to Bhosawul. That was about 5th or 6th of May, on a Saturday. His maistree, named Rowjee, preceded him and arrived at five o'clock in the morning by train. Harry Saheb came at 9 o'clock in the morning on his horse. Rowjee and Calloobhoy, maistrees, were preparing a bill of my work at my house in the morning. When accused came I had some conversation with him about payment. Harry Saheb said, "I have brought an order for Rs. 1,500." I said, "I have received no advance for two months, and that amount won't be sufficient." Thereupon he produced the order and said, "Take this order which is for Rs. 3,000, and pay me Rs. 400." The order was in an envelope, which was closed. He told me to go for the money myself. I said, "You are here, and the maistrees are here, and the account of my work is being made out, therefore it is desirable that I should send my carkoon to get the money. Give me an order for my carkoon to get the money." Harry Saheb agreed to that. An order in Marathi was made out by my clerk, and Harry Saheb signed it. My carkoon, Ramkrishna Sittaram, went with the order to Warrengaum on horseback. The saheb remained in my house. Ramkrishna returned with the money at 9 o'clock at night by the train. Defendant was still there then. The money was in rupees. I put the money into a box. About midnight Harry Saheb said, "Pay me Rs. 400." Thereupon he and I went up to my box. I opened the box and he and I counted out the Rs. 400. The box was in my sleeping-room. After the Rs. 400 were counted, Harry Saheb asked me for a piece of cloth; and I gave him a dhotur, and he tied it up in it. The reason why I gave the money was that he asked for it. I did not owe him any money. He was in the habit of receiving money in that manner. Q. Can you state any reason why you gave the money?—A. That money was paid in respect of the arrangement for 5 per cent. Defendant went away that evening in my bullock gharry. When the bullocks were yoked I told Bulda Khan to bring the bundle of money which was left near the box. He did so. When Harry Sahib got into the gharry the bundle was placed in it. Harry Saheb went in the gharry, and the driver was on the driver's seat. Rowjee left on horseback at the same time as defendant. Harry Saheb took his meals at my house that day, and I got a man to sing to amuse him. Including this advance of Rs. 3,000 I had received as advances for this dhurrumsala work about Rs. 14,700. All this money was got from the Warrengaum mamlutdar. A measurement of my work was taken during the day of the night on which defendant left. The total value of the work which had been done had not then been mentioned. It was subsequently mentioned. Seven or eight days afterwards, defendant and his sheristadar told me that the value of my work was Rs. 7,500. When defendant told me this there was nothing done. I keep account books. They are with Harry Saheb and Mr. Sandford. When my work at Bhosawul was closed at the end of May, they were taken from me in the presence of Harry Saheb and Mr. Sandford and the sheristadars of these two gentlemen. I have never had my books since. Harry Saheb inspected my works and used to pass my works. He sometimes rejected my works when a mistake had been committed. He did so two or four times, though I cannot say when. It was both before and after he went on sick leave. I do not now have the contract. It was taken away from me unfinished at the end of May by defendant and Mr. Sandford. I have at present contracts from the Local Funds Committee.

By Mr. Anstey—I got a new contract two months after May. That contract is the erection of a bridge at Mussawud and to build a school-house at Eriudole. The latter work I have in partnership with another. That contract was given to me to make good my default to Government of Rs. 2,000 on the old contract. Mr. Sandford is Local Funds Engineer in that district. As such he is the superior officer of defendant. When the work was closed and the contract taken away, it was Mr. Sandford who demanded my books. As I had been advanced from time to time Rs. 14,700, and as my work not worth so much, I was indebted to Mr. Sandford in the sum of Rs. 7,700. I know a good many contractors in Khandeish. It is usual to make advances, and the over payments made are deducted from moneys subsequently payable. My property was sold by Mr. Sandford, and a portion of the sum due by me was realised, and for the remainder a bond was taken from me, and on account of that I got the new contract. If my work had been properly measured from time to time I would not have got so large advances. I was examined in the mofussil by a Justice of the Peace called Mr. Campbell. I did not tell him that it was quite common for contractors to receive advances and repay them afterward. That is not the practice. I was examined by Mr. Campbell once at Dhoolia, twice at Julgaum; altogether four or five times. Long before that a report was made by Harry Saheb to Mr. Sandford, and my books were taken away on 1st or 2nd of June. I was examined about three months ago. I don't know whether defendant made a report to the Collector also about the balance due by me. When Harry Saheb gave an order for the money and it was sent for, it would be his duty to stay till the money came. I know two contractors whom we call Sirdar and Ganim. I told Mr. Campbell, "I believe that Sirdar and Ganim, who lived near Julgaum, used to come in every bazaar day and get cash occasionally from Harry Saheb." That is true. I was first arrested on the 29th November. The chief constable arrested me at Mussawud. I was in custody of the chief constable for one night. The day after I got to Oomekheira, I got a plenary pardon for all offences committed by me against Her Majesty from Mr. Campbell. The pardon had first been promised to me by the mamlutdar of Dhoolia. On the day I was arrested I was not told with what I was charged. Next day I was taken before Mr. Campbell; and Mr. Campbell asked me how long I had been working in the Local Funds. I had first been questioned by the mamlutdar. By questioned I mean that the mamlutdar asked how long I had been working in the Local Funds. I said two years. The mamlutdar asked, "When you get work from these people, what do you give them?" At first I said, "I have given nothing to Hurry Saheb." While this conversation was going on we were going to the tent. After we got into the tent, the mamlutdar promised me a pardon. The mamlutdar said in presence of Mr. Campbell, "Do you give the true story, or do you give 5 per cent?" He also said—"If there be any charge out of the true story you are now telling, you will be pardoned on condition of giving evidence." At that time there were a large number of police about, and a large number of people like myself under their surveillance. That state of things lasted eight days; but I remained only for one day. I was directed to go to point out witnesses whom I mentioned in my deposition before Mr. Campbell to policemen. I was going about in the company of these policemen for four or five days. On the day I gave my deposition I was told by Mr. Ashburner that I might go away. Mr. Pritchard was not there also. When I was going about with the police I could have left them if I had liked. I then returned to Oomekheira. It was then, after the excursion of four or five days, that I charged defendant with having falsely used my name without authority to get Rs. 150 of Government money. Defendant was upon that charge arrested and kept in custody for several days. Then in defendant's presence I swore that I had never received that money from him and knew nothing about it. Some days afterwards on defendant producing my receipt for that identical sum, the magistrate was obliged to dismiss the charge and release defendant. The receipt came out of the Government records. The magistrate nevertheless proceeded with the other case upon my evidence. I do not yet admit that my statement twice repeated about the Rs. 150 was false. I did not recollect that there was a receipt, and therefore I made that statement in that way. I told Mr. Campbell that we both counted the rupees in my room. [Mr. Anstey here read from the deposition of witness before Mr. Campbell—"He said, 'Give me the money.' I opened the box. I took from one of the chests a bag of rupees, and counted four hundred rupees, and tied them up in a cloth. Then we both went out of the room."] I said to Mr. Campbell that we both counted the rupees. While giving my deposition I was told several times to tell the truth, as I was upon my oath. Nothing was said about my pardon. The pardon was given to me before my examination began. When I got my pardon, I was told to tell the true story. When they gave me the pardon they said—"This pardon is given to you; tell the true story."

The Interpreter then read the pardon thus:—"Rahim Cassum, a contracter, now residing at Naturtee, talooka Rendoo, to whom be it known to you——

The Interpreter having paused to study the document for some time,

The Judge asked—Is it badly written or badly composed, or both?

The Interpreter—Both.

The Interpreter then continued—"Whatever account you are stating relating to your knowledge about the Local Funds Department that statement will not be used against you in any case, in any manner. This is a pardon to you.

"J. M. Campbell,
"Full-power Magistrate.

"30th November 1870."

[This document was all in the Marathi, excepting the signature of Mr. Campbell.]

Cross-examination continued—Upon that I gave evidence. I pointed out the witnesses at the different places, and they were sent on in charge of the police. Mr. Campbell alone tried the matter from beginning to end. I never told Mr. Sandford about the 5 per cent. arrangement or the demand of payments made by the defendant. The Bhosawul dhurrumsala contract was given to me by Mr. Sandford.

The Court here adjourned for tiffin.

On the sitting of the Court, Mr. Anstey read several extracts from the witness' deposition before Mr. Campbell, and witness said that what was therein stated was true.

Rowjee Vittul, who was a maistry under the accused, was then called, and stated that he had been at Rahim's house when Harry Saheb came there, and had heard his conversation with Rahim. He heard accused say to Rahim, "I have just given you an order, out of the amount you should return advance money." Rahim said, "I cannot pay any advance money now as I am in want of money." Rahim agreed to pay the money. When the accused was leaving Rahim's house, Rahim said to witness, handing him the bag with the money, "Take this, it is the Sirkar's advance money." Witness then placed the bag in the cart.

In cross-examination, this witness complained that he had been compelled to travel about with the camp of the magistrate, Mr. Campbell, for upwards of a month, and that in one village he had been made to sleep in an open and very dirty place, a place to which people went to commit nuisances, which to him, a Brahmin, was pollution.

After the witness had been examined, cross-examined, and re-examined, the foreman of the jury questioned him, and in reply the witness said that the defendant was in the habit of making small advances to contractors. If the money belonged to any particular sanction it was paid by the mamlutdar; if not, it was paid from the general balance. The defendant used to drawn upon the mamlutdar and put the money in his chest, and then he made small advances from that chest.

The Judge—Well, gentlemen, if that is so, it appears to me to be an end of the case. I must say it seems hopeless to expect a conviction after the evidence of this witness, who in my judgment is entitled to credit. It was evident that the first witness when he brought out the money, said "This is the Sirkar's money," and that the money was put into the Sirkar's treasure chest. If you like to hear more of the evidence, of course you can go on on Monday. But the two men who have been examined are the principal witnesses. I may say I had some doubts as to whether I should not enter a *nolle prosequi*, by the powers which I have of removing any case from the jury; but I thought it would be better that there should be an investigation before you.

The jury consulted together for a few minutes, and the foreman then said they would like to retire to the jury-room to consider the matter.

The Judge—You will understand that I only ask this on the supposition that you will acquit him. Of course if you are adverse to him, all that you can do is to say that you wish the case to go on.

The foreman said the jury were at present undecided, and they then retired to the jury-room. After a quarter of an hour's absence they returned, and intimated that they wished the case to go on.

The Court then adjourned at half past five o'clock, till Monday morning. The jury were allowed to go home, but with a caution from the Judge not to speak to any one about the case.

The hearing of the case was resumed yesterday. The case for the prosecution was exceedingly weak, and utterly broke down. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution the jury retired for a few minutes, and, on their return into Court, the foreman said that they were unanimously of opinion that the evidence which they had heard was quite insufficient to convict the accused, and they therefore found him not guilty.

There were other charges against the accused, but, in answer to his Lordship, Mr. Ferguson said that this was the strongest of the cases that could be brought forward. His Lordship said that in his opinion the strongest case was utterly without foundation, and he wished also to remark that Mr. Hewett would leave the Court without the slightest stain upon his character. (Applause.) His Lordship continued, in reply to a question from the prosecuting counsel, that he ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered on the other three charges. His Lordship also said that, in reference to certain evidence which had been brought forward with respect to gross zoolum which was alleged to have been exercised in regard to several important witnesses, he should consult with the Chief Justice, with the view of bringing the matter officially before Government.

The defendant was then discharged.

A full report of yesterday's proceedings will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of to-morrow.

DEATH OF A DECCAN CHIEF.

(*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 13.)

Another Native Chief has passed away. Punt Suchive of Bhore died in Poona yesterday morning of inflammation of the lungs. Many civil and military officers of this district were personally acquainted with him, and in days past partook of his hospitality at Bhore. He was comparatively young, and a man of amiable disposition and kind feelings. He leaves a son of eighteen years of age, the heir to his gadee and possessions. The State of Bhore yields a revenue of some nine to eleven lakhs of rupees yearly. It is a fine country and capable of great improvement. The soil of the beautiful valley of the Neera is the black trap, well irrigated and highly fertile. Some of the most remarkable hill forts of the Deccan are in the Bhore States—Torna, Rajghur and others. It is very remarkable that so many rulers of States in political connection with this presidency have died during the administration of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. His Excellency has had much responsible work to do in relation to these States. We trust that in reference to Bhore His Excellency will be guided by wisdom in providing for the administration of affairs there during the minority of the heir, and that efforts will be made to secure the education of the future ruler.

The different estimates of the value of literary property by publishers have been often remarked upon, and a fresh instance has just come to our knowledge. A paragraph recently appeared in the *Times*, stating that an eminent publisher had offered £10,000 for the right of printing the revised edition of the Bible, now in progress. We now see it stated that the head of an old-established firm, of high reputation, has offered three times that amount for the privilege.

Texan "Persuasion."—A correspondent of the Denton *Monitor* says a handsome dashing woman rode into a village in that region a few days ago, and, alighting from her horse, went rapidly to a drinking saloon, where a number of sovereigns were having a "high time." She singled out the finest looking man in the crowd, and walking up to him, seized by the arm and ordered him to put down the glass which he was about to drain. He dashed down the glass and rushed away; the lady followed, and finally cornered him in the billiard-room. She told him in a firm and determined voice that the place he was in and the course he was pursuing would not answer for her husband; that he was wasting her property, and that she would no longer consent to be disgraced and impoverished by him. She demanded his pistol. He refused. She took it from him, cocked it, and presented it at him, and told him he must leave or die. He concluded to leave. She marched him out as a prisoner of war to where his horse was hitched, ordered him to mount, and in a few minutes the two were leaving town, the wife riding in the rear of her captured lord, with his six-shooter in her hand.

LEVY OF FEES AT GOVERNMENT BUNDERS, &c.

The following Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council received the assent of the Governor on the 27th October 1870, and the assent of the Governor-General on the 3rd February 1871:—

Bombay Act No. V. of 1870.

An Act for the levy of fees for the use of the Government bunders, wharves, landing-places, piers and hards in the city of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the levy of fees on the use of the Government bunders, wharves, landing-places, piers and hards in the city of Bombay, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time, by order published in the *Government Gazette* to fix and determine the limits of any Government bunder, wharf, landing-place, pier or hard in the city of Bombay, and also to fix and determine the fees to be levied for the landing, shipping, wharfage, cranage, storage or demurrage of goods, and for permission for vessels or boats to approach or be alongside, and for animals or vehicles carrying goods and merchandise to or from or entering upon or plying for hire, at or on any Government bunder, wharf, landing-place, pier or hard in the city of Bombay: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to exempt from the payment of fees under this Act, any goods, vessels, boats, vehicles or animals which would otherwise be liable to the payment of fees under the provisions of this Act.

II.—The Governor in Council shall appoint such officers as he may deem proper to levy the fees imposed under this Act, and to perform all other duties in connection therewith imposed under this Act, and the bye-laws made in pursuance of this Act.

III.—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make bye-laws for regulating the use of the Government bunders, wharves, landing-places, piers and hards referred to in this Act, and for the management of the traffic over or on them, and from time to time to add to, alter, or revoke such bye-laws, or any of them, provided that no bye-law so made shall be inconsistent with any provision of this Act, or of any other law for the time being in force, and that no bye-laws made under this section shall be of any force or effect until the same have been published in the *Government Gazette*.

IV.—The fees leviable under this Act shall be payable on demand, and the officers appointed to levy fees under this Act shall have the same powers for collecting and enforcing payment of the said fees as are exercised by the Commissioner of Customs of Bombay and his subordinate officers in respect of customs duties; and the officers appointed to levy fees under this Act shall have the same privileges and be subject to the same liabilities in respect of anything done by them in collecting and enforcing payment of fees under this Act, as the Commissioner of Customs and his subordinates have or are subject to under the provisions of any Act in force relating to the said customs.

V.—Tables of the fees to be levied under this Act shall be printed in the English, Gujarathi and Marathi languages, and such table shall be hung up and kept hung up in a conspicuous position at the several bunders, wharves, landing-places and piers at which such fees are leviable.

VI.—The accounts of the receipts and expenditure under this Act shall twice in every year be published in the *Government Gazette*, and all moneys raised under the provisions of this Act shall be applied in payment of salaries and expenses connected with the administration of this Act, in payment of interest upon moneys expended or to be expended on the acquisition of the property of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, on the reclamation of portions of the harbour foreshore, and in the construction and acquisition of docks, wharves, basins, piers, hards, light houses, and other property or works required for the trade and convenience of the city of Bombay, and on the maintenance and improvements of such property or works.

A CALCUTTA ROMANCE.

The *New York Herald* says—"A marriage was solemnised in New York last week, which has about it an air of romance. The bride is the daughter of a gentleman up town, and the groom has been for years—indeed from childhood, though American by birth—a resident of Calcutta. The lady never saw her husband until his arrival here about a fortnight since. The gentleman had regularly corresponded with her father, who had been acquainted with his parents. Through this means a correspondence ensued between the couple, which ended in a declaration of love and a proposal. On meeting for the first time the lovers were not disappointed in their mutual choice, and the wedding soon followed. Both go to India soon, where the gentleman is engaged in a large business."

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

We hear that Colonel J. N. B. Maclean, Deputy Commissioner, has been posted to the Sagar district.

Mr. McGowan, Collector of Customs, Sagar, has obtained fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the 15th proximo.

Captain J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner, who has just returned from sick leave, has been appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Kamthi.

We have reliable information that Major P. Dodds, our Inspector General of Education, on furlough in England, has succeeded in obtaining a comfortable sinecure at home and will not return to India. This makes the appointment of the officiating incumbent, Mr. Willmot, pretty certain, and we think the public will be willing to congratulate him on his luck.

The Chief Commissioner is now somewhere in the Narsinghpur district, moving about rapidly between the different places to be visited in that neighbourhood, according to the programme sketched in a previous issue. He returns to Nagpur early in March to decide upon the provincial budget, at the details of which the Deputy Accountant General is now hard at work.

We hear from Raipur that orders have been received there for the release of the Wahabi prisoner Ahmed Oola Khan after a photograph likeness and personal description of him has been taken. It appears that the evidence against him as a preacher of sedition among the native soldiery, and as having had something to do with the Wahabi row at Vellore a couple of years ago, was not considered to be judicially complete. After this and similar failures in Northern and Eastern India, it is not likely that warrants under the Act of 1818 will issue so easily again.

—*Central India Times*, Feb. 11.

CAN SEAMEN OF AN ENGLISH SHIP SUE IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT FOR WAGES?

R. Powell and J. Graham, seamen, sued Captain Green, master of the steamer Brazilian, [in the Small Cause Court at Calcutta] for the recovery of Rupees 26-8 and 33-8 respectively, being the amount due to them for "over-time work" done during the passage and while the vessel was in harbour.

Mr. DeSilver, on behalf of the captain, said that he had a preliminary objection to take, which would in itself be fatal to the plaintiff's case, but as he had a very good defence on the merits he would allow the plaintiffs to proceed.

The Judge said that he would like to know what the objection was.

The pleader said that the Court had no jurisdiction to try a case where a seaman on board a British ship, and under articles, sued the captain for wages. The proper court for the seaman to seek redress would be the police court.

The Judge said that the plaintiffs were not on the articles of the ship now they had been discharged.

Mr. DeSilver submitted that the men had been discharged and had been paid what was due to them in the Shipping Office, and they had signed a release drawn up under the Merchant's Shipping Act I. of 1859, clause 1, section 46. According to the printed form of the release which the plaintiffs had signed they admit, in the clearest terms, that they have no further claim against the master of the ship.

The plaintiffs stated that before they signed the release they were told by the Shipping Master that they could sue the captain for overtime.

The Judge asked Mr. DeSilver what he had to say to that.

Mr. DeSilver replied that he was certain Captain Caw could not have told the men anything of the kind. Admitting that he did so, that would not help the plaintiffs, as the release entirely shut out the men from claiming a fraction from the captain. Then the plaintiffs ought to have subpœnaed Captain Caw, which they had not done.

The captain was then examined. He stated that he did not promise to pay the men for overtime, but that if they went back to England in the ship he would have paid them, but as they chose to take their discharge in this country they were not entitled to be paid for the over-time.

The Judge, after referring to the Act, said that he must dismiss the suit as the execution of the release was sufficient to disentitle the men from making any further claim against the captain.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 11.

The *Law Times*, viewing the question in its legal bearings, can come to no other conclusion than that Miss Garrett will, by marriage, render her seat at the London School Board vacant, and that no married woman is either capable, if elected whilst single, of continuing a member or of being elected a member after a marriage, of any school board.

The managers of the Alhambra are again in trouble. This Christmas they put upon their stage a grand dissolving scene called "Superba;" nothing to equal it was to be seen in this pantomime season in all London. The theatres were emptying, and their managers flew to Mr. Knox at Marlborough Street, who, acting under the law which protects the regular theatres, levied a fine, and duly admonished Mr. Strange, of the Alhambra, upon the enormity of his offence.

When it was first suggested in England that telegraphy should be taught in the army, it was proposed that instead of handing over the telegraphs to the Post Office, they should be made over to the Royal Engineers. This idea, though not actually acted upon in its entirety, has taken such practical form that a corps of Royal Engineers is now at work in one of the engineering divisions of the telegraph system in the eastern part of England. Besides this there are men, both of the Engineers and Artillery, employed in telegraphy in various parts of the country while many others are in training.—*Pioneer*.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Colonel Maxwell, who will be out in a few days, will, it is supposed, relieve General Taylor at Umritsur.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cripps being still too ill to take charge of the Jullundur Division, Col. Mercer remains in charge till he is able to take over the duty.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 7.

The Military Accountant of Bengal proceeds to England upon furlough. Colonel Anderson, some years back in the Pay Department, it is reported, will succeed Colonel Mundy as Presidency Paymaster early in May. A rumour also exists that the Controller-General takes sick leave to England, when Mr. Simpkins and office will be permanently incorporated with that of the Military Secretariat. In consequence of the increased work which the arrangement will entail upon Mr. Simpkins, the salary of that official has been increased by Rs. 500 per mensem.—*Englishman*.

The hot weather is putting out its fingers towards us. Badminton and Les Graces are becoming rather violent exercise at five o'clock in the afternoon, and there is an insidious warmth creeping into the evenings which foretells the terrible period of splashing *tatties*, snoring coolies and bubbled ice. The first hornet of the season was seen yesterday, and wasps have already begun to reconnoitre the thatch, dogs retire to out-of-the-way corners, which they know to be cool—all these are signs of what is coming. If conclusive proof is wanted that we have done with the cold weather, it is that a crow has been seen with its beak open sitting in the shade of a tree. To the Hills!—*Pioneer (Allahabad.)*

Government Elephants for Sporting Purposes.—It is said that the Commander-in-Chief has lately prohibited the loan of Government elephants for sporting purposes. If so, it is only decorous to suppose that His Excellency had good reasons. But in truth they had need be good to justify the withdrawal of a privilege recommended by so many considerations. Field sports have in all ages been considered the fitting recreation for soldiers. In this country, moreover, where *ennui* is so nearly the same as sickness, they are a distinct hygienic resource. As to any expense to Government, we believe that the loan of elephants, at a season when they would be otherwise idle, to private persons is a positive economy to the State, which, while they are so lent, saves the cost of their food, and often the wages of their native attendants.—*Pioneer*.

A Novel Protection against Lightning.—Every one must have heard of the strange immoral representations which disgrace the temple of Juggernath at Pooree. The gentleman who has recently published a very well-executed plan of the temple, and has had considerable local experience, informs us that the figures represented are not at all of an Oriah caste, but look much more like up-country men and women. It is supposed that the representations owe their origin to some sturdier Indian race, perhaps the Mahrattas, who held Orissa at a previous age. On enquiring into the cause of these disgusting carvings, it was ascertained that they are believed by the surrounding people to protect the temple from being struck by lightning. It is for this reason that, whenever a new temple is built in Orissa, some immoral figures are carved thereon. This reason, however, does not appear to us to be sufficient. Query—Cannot such obscene representations on newly-built temples be authoritatively prevented by the preservers of public morality?—*Indian Mirror*.

PROFITS OF RACING.

It may be interesting to know that the individual gains of 218 principal winning owners of racehorses during 1870 varied from £14,890 to £200, Mr. Merry representing one extreme and Mr. Vickers the other. The most brilliantly triumphant champion of the peerage was Lord Falmouth, who stands next but one on the list to Mr. Merry, as the accredited winner of £11,130 Mr. Joseph Dawson netted the sum of £8,168, Mr. J. Day only £874. Lord Zetland achieved successes to the extent of £3,702. Sir J. Hawley to that of £3,600. Mr. Chaplin was the winner of £3160, Prince Batthyany of £2,810, and General Peel of £1,350. The dukes were not so fortunate as other less exalted members of the peerage. The Duke of Hamilton carried off £1,180, the Duke of Beaufort merely a miserable £950, Lord Vivian gained stakes amounting to £870, Sir George Chetwynd to £350. It would be interesting to know, if we could, what is the amount of expenditure which these financial victories represent, and what gains or losses in mere bets are to be set against or added to them. Perhaps, too, as a counterpoise for those enterprising spirits who, from a perusal of the list of winners, may be tempted to plunge into stud-keeping, it would be well to have placed in immediate juxtaposition a list of "principal losers."—*Times*.

THE CONFERENCE.

The *Telegraph* (Jan. 20) says that the representatives of the Powers assembled in the London Conference have all put their names to a declaration which future historians will probably regard as a landmark in the development of international morality. By way of preliminary to the discussion of Russia's grievances, the Plenipotentiaries have agreed, on behalf of their respective Governments, that no Power which has attached its signature to a collective treaty can release itself from the obligations incurred without the consent of its co-signataries. That Russia should have accepted such a principle, after having apparently acted in the teeth of it, is at once a tribute to the wisdom of Lord Granville's diplomacy and a proof of good faith on the part of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. The sanctity of treaties being vindicated in this satisfactory manner, we may contemplate with equanimity the further deliberations of the Conference. The chief difficulty has been removed and all may unite in the friendly endeavour to place the irrepressible Eastern question on a basis which shall ward off for some time to come all danger of war. That the danger can be altogether banished is more than it would be reasonable to expect, considering all the the complications of the problem. Russia has long been looking eagerly to the South for an unfulfilled destiny; and possessing, as she does, both the energy of barbarism in her subjects and the subtlety of civilization in her rulers, she is not likely to forego without a struggle what she has regarded for generations as her legitimate prize. It is, however, a prize for which she will certainly have to do battle; and (the *Telegraph* says) we are greatly mistaken if she will not find in United Germany her most stubborn opponent. It is certain, on the one hand, that the Panslavist party views with mingled fear and anger the unification of the Fatherland, and would gladly see a Russian army make a diversion in favour of France. On the other hand, it is equally clear that Austria and Germany are anxious to cultivate each other's friendship. Let a cordial understanding be fairly established between them, and there is little question that they would combine to frustrate any attempt on the part of Russia to possess herself of Constantinople. Count Bismarck declared long ago that Austria must give up her position in Germany, and seek her political development eastward. He has driven her to fulfil the first part of that programme, and he is likely enough to help her in realizing the second.

SUBTERRANEAN PARIS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 20.)

The subterranean passages of Paris have already played an important part during the siege of the capital, and now that the bombardment renders it imperative that some shelter as complete should be sought by the inhabitants of the most exposed parts of the capital, they will probably soon cease to be the mysterious terra incognita, of which the French speak with admiring awe. A pamphlet just published (Mr. Mitchell's "Siege Life in Paris") describes one of what he calls "political tunnels," outlets from the Government buildings:—

"The subterranean passage that figured historically in the Revolution of October was one that very few people had ever heard of. Behind the Hôtel de Ville, as everybody knows, stands the great Caserne Napoléon. It stares across into the municipal palace, something as Mont Valérien on a larger scale does into Paris. The Hôtel de Ville, formerly the focus of civil agitations, can, since the First Napoleon, be garrisoned against an émeute. Leading from the Caserne Napoléon to the Hôtel de Ville is an underground passage of considerable width. The distance is very short—not above a hundred yards. The only difficulty was that no one knew of it. It was long before the Provisionals of September discovered what means and appliances a French Government possess. It was late at night before they became aware to what convenient purposes the inventions of Napoleonic tyranny might now be used. As for the Provisionals of October they discovered the passage much too late; their first notice of it was the sight of the armed Mobiles defiling from its doors into their invaded stronghold. Meantime Trochu also escaped. How the Garde Nationale got into the Hôtel, past the guards set by the Reds, no one can properly explain. It is certain that almost immediately after they got in they were forcibly expelled. In this retreat, or flight—for such it may be called—they managed to take with them the rescued general through a scene of hideous tumult and uproar. No one knows the exact time that this strange scene took place. It was some time, however, before the arrival of the Mobiles from the Caserne. That settled the question; the usurpers instantly 'caved in.' These dramatic surprises are not wanting in the elements of romance which abound in the unfolding tale of this marvellous siege."

It was understood that though the Queen would open Parliament in person it would be only in semi-state.

A London contemporary hears that a small party of young Radical members is in gradual process of formation, which will act under Mr. Trevelyan in the coming session in most things, but especially in reference to the question of military administration.

Birkhall, near Ballater, on the estate of the Prince of Wales, is indicated by the *Dundee Advertiser* as not unlikely to be the autumn residence of the Marquess of Lorne and the Princess Louise. It is about nine miles from Balmoral, and six from Abergeldie.

Melbourne seems to be in a flutter on the question of the connexion between morality and art. A Miss Gertrude Grigory has been giving gymnastic performances, which have raised an inquiry as to how far the nudity permissible to a statue is to be allowed in the case of a female acrobat.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE RED PRINCE.

IN writing of Prince Frederick Charles, German biographers can find no words strong enough to describe the pride and affection borne towards him by the Prussian army. He is "*der Preussische Bayard*," "*der Abgott der Soldaten*," "*ein Führer durch und durch*." And if it be true that Bayard counselled and practised the giving no quarter to arquebusiers, we have no objection to the application of any of these titles to the Red Prince. It would be strange if he were not idolized by his troops, for he is at once a strict disciplinarian and an invariably successful leader, and soldiers approve of, and even delight in, the sternest discipline when it manifestly conduces to victory. Moreover, though minutely solicitous about his soldiers' comfort, he is when on service extremely indifferent to his own. While his cousin the Crown Prince is surrounded even on a campaign with royal state and magnificence, Prince Frederick Charles puts his pride in discarding all luxury, and even all parade that is not purely military and necessary to the prestige of a Commander-in-Chief. Hardy and abstemious he cheerfully partakes on occasion all the discomforts and privations to which his men may be exposed. In short, the Red Prince is a soldier by taste as well as by education and from circumstances, and is never so congenially employed as when in the field. It is quite natural, therefore, that he should be adored by soldiers, but it is equally natural that his character should evoke little sympathy in the German people apart from their national pride in his victories.

Odimus accipitrem quia semper vivit in armis;

and a prince with great talents for war, and who loves war for its own sake, is not a pleasant personage to contemplate as at the head of the most formidable army in Europe. The Prussian Bayard exhibits no doubt a decorous respect for bravery, tenacity, and ability in an enemy, when that enemy is of orthodox military caste, but for irregular courage such as that of a mere population arming to repel invasion he is cruelly intolerant. In fact, while acknowledging the Red Prince's great military qualities we will not conceal our distaste for his character. If he were a mere soldier of fortune we should have only praise for the singleness with which he gives himself up to his profession, but in a prince so near the throne of so intellectual a people as the Prussians (or we should rather say the Germans), he jars on the sympathy as an unamiable resurrection from the days of violence and barbarism. With regard to the degree of his military ability there is some difference of opinion among military critics, but for our own part we have no doubt that if not of the highest, it is of a very high order. He may have no inspirations, no flashes of genius, but he has an almost infallible foresight and leaves nothing to fortune. If the Duke of Wellington's dictum were conclusive, that "the greatest general is he who makes the fewest great blunders," Prince Frederick Charles would perhaps be the very greatest general that ever lived, for he makes none—not even that of too much deliberation. His caution is very far indeed from excluding vigour.

The military history of a prince of a great royal house is of course too widely blazoned in Almanacs and Army Lists to permit of novelty in its statement. We therefore only append a few dates, the milestones in his prosperous and victorious march. Prince Frederick Charles, the only son of Prince Charles, who was himself the third son of King Frederick-William III., was born on the 20th March 1828. As a child he was the pet and plaything of his uncle King Frederick-William IV., who used to laugh fondly at his precocious *militariness*, calling him sometimes his "Frederick the Little" and sometimes his "young Charles the Twelfth" (of Sweden). His education though carefully conducted in all respects was from the first specially directed to a military career. It is difficult to say with precision when he actually entered the army, since he held some honorary military appointments at the age of 13, but it is certain that he saw fire, and behaved with admirable coolness under it, at the age of 20, in the first Schleswig-Holstein campaign. In the following year he served in Baden and the Palatinate on the staff of the Prince of Prussia (the present King William). In 1860 he was already lieutenant-general in command of a division; and this early promotion was quite justified in the opinion of the army by his eminent capacity—especially by the good sense and special knowledge exhibited in a pamphlet, on the Reorganization of the Prussian Army, which he had published in that year at Frankfort. In 1863 he was made general-in-chief of the cavalry and chief of the 3rd army-corps. He commanded in chief in the iniquitous war against Denmark in 1864, and commanded the 1st Army in the war of 1866 with Austria. After the fall of Metz last year he received, at the same time as his cousin the Crown Prince, the unprecedented promotion (for a Prussian prince) to the rank of Field Marshal.—*Pioneer*.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON.

WE regret to learn that Sir William Denison who was taken ill on Wednesday, died yesterday morning (Jan. 19). He was brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons and of the late Bishop of Salisbury. He was a man of remarkable energy, and in addition to considerable military scientific learning, he possessed great administrative abilities. He had occupied many high appointments in the colonies. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land in June, 1846, when he received the honour of knighthood. He was subsequently Governor-General of New South Wales, and was Governor of Madras from November, 1860, to March, 1866, and was temporarily Governor-General of India from the death of the Earl of Elgin to the arrival of Sir John Lawrence in January, 1864. The late Sir William Denison was the third son of the late Mr. John Denison, M.P., of Ossingtonhall, Notts, by his second wife, daughter of Mr. Samuel Eastwicke. He was married to a daughter of Admiral Sir William Phipps Hornby, K.C.B. He entered the army in 1826, and became a colonel in the Royal Engineers on the 20th of September, 1860.—*Times*.

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

Some painful incidents connected with the bombardment are related in Paris letters. The clergy of the school of St. Nicholas, just behind the Polytechnic, fearing some accident, had written a circular to the parents of the scholars to take them away, but unfortunately this warning was generally unheeded, and nearly 1,000 boys remained at the establishment. A shell fell into it, killed six and wounded a number of others. A family which had fled from Choisy le Roi, and taken refuge in Paris, were sitting round the table at breakfast when a shell fell among them, killed the children, mortally wounded the father, and tore away both the mother's arms. The poor woman was conveyed to the hospital of La Pitié.

The German troops, according to a Berlin paper, now occupy, not partially but completely, thirty-two of the eighty-six French departments, comprising 15,000 communes. They exercise in these all civil and military powers, control the posts, telegraphs, and railways, and regularly collect the taxes. The German forces on French soil comprise, according to the calculation of another paper, 591 battalions, with 575,100 men; 424 cavalry squadrons, with 66,400 men; 280 batteries, with 74,100 men and 1,680 guns; and 12,600 engineers, making a total of 728,000 men. The effective strength on the 1st inst. was about 510,000 men, and so many reserves are being sent that it will hardly fall below this number. Sixty-two landwehr battalions from the old provinces and 62 battalions from the new provinces and Saxony are available for active service if required.

One of the *Times* correspondents relates an incident illustrating the demoralized condition of Chanzy's army. Two dragoons found themselves surrounded and about to be taken prisoners by thirty Mobiles. One of them could speak a little French, and one of the French soldiers was an Alsatian who could speak German; there was thus no difficulty in communicating. The dragoons refused to surrender on an entirely new and original ground. "If we go with you," said they, "we shall share your discomfort, but if you come with us you will share our comfort and escape all the dangers and hardships of the war. On the whole, you will gain far more by letting us take you than by making prisoners of us." This reasoning proved irresistible, and the two dragoons rode back to their regiment with their thirty Mobiles following them like sheep.

A correspondence has recently taken place between Count Bismarck and General Trochu with respect to cases of alleged violation of flags of truce. Count Bismarck complained of these violations, and specifically of one which took place at the bridge of Sevres on the 23rd of December, and insisted that unless more severe measures were taken they could not any longer submit to these infringements. General Trochu replied that a searching inquiry had failed to verify the allegation in Count Bismarck's note, and he retaliated by similar allegations against the Germans. At the same time, he added:—"We have always considered these isolated acts as unavoidable, notwithstanding the greatest precaution, and the Governor has never dreamt of considering these acts as intentional on the part of the enemy, or as the consequence of any want of discipline in the Prussian army, which he acknowledges exists."

The peasemeal sausage which has played so great a part in provisioning the German army is made at Berlin on a large scale. The *Volkszeitung* announces that the embezzlements which have taken place in the factory have assumed such large proportions that extraordinary measures have been resorted to with a view to discovering the authors of the defalcations. By placing secret agents among the workmen in the factory, a regular plot was discovered which had accomplices in all classes of the employés. Not only had flitches of bacon been thus made away with, but whole quarters of beef, peasemeal, and flour. The revision of the accounts necessitated by the defalcations has proved that the expenses for raw material, salaries, &c., amount to 15,000,000 thalers. The factory has issued 11,000,000 sausages up to the present time. The servants of the establishment have been changed, and the work is resumed. The superintendence is now so well organized that abuses will become impossible. One hundred and fifty head of cattle are slaughtered daily to supply the amount of beef required.

A French paper vouches for the authenticity of an extract from a letter from General Changarnier, stating that Prince Napoleon had made overtures to him at Brussels respecting a Bonapartist restoration. "Plon-Plon," the General is said to have written, "after many compliments impossible to be repeated, about my importance and my renown, Plon-Plon added, 'You alone can save France, and put an end to this war. The Empress is but *une brute* (sic). You must be Regent, and bring back the little Prince. I can guarantee you the assent of Prussia and Bismarck. You will assemble on the frontier 150,000 of our prisoners, commanded by generals of your own choosing. When you shall have executed the members of the provisional Government and some few hundred other scoundrels, order will be permanently restored. If you agree to this proposal I have an agent ready to take the news at once to Count Bismarck.' 'Prince,' I replied to him, 'I have done with romancing, and will not put my hand to such an absurd romance as this'—and then I showed him the way down stairs.'"

The Brussels correspondent of the *Daily News* says that with the prisoner of Wilhelmshohe restoration to the throne has become a fixed idea, and to arrive at it

he is said to have imagined the division of Belgium, whose Flemish provinces are to be handed over to Holland, while the cession of the Walloon provinces to France is to compensate her for the abandonment to Germany of Alsace, and part of Lorraine without Metz, which is to remain French, but to be dismantled. It is impossible to believe that such an arrangement could even for a moment be seriously entertained by Count Bismarck. But it is to be feared on the one hand, that he may, like most able players at games of skill, become enamoured of difficulties; and on the other hand, German newspapers, the *Cologne Gazette* among others, have lately and rather inopportunely spoken of what they choose to designate as a Flemish question. The Belgians, after having done their utmost in the scrupulous fulfilment of the duties of neutrality, are somewhat impatient at being annoyed by *ballons d'essai*, of Bonapartist or any other origin.

The *Kriegs-Zeitung*, which has lately appeared again at Berlin, draws special attention to the correspondence from Versailles of the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, from which, says the editor, it is clear that the chief difficulty the Prussian batteries have to contend with is in the novel mode of defending the enciente adopted by the garrison. There are, according to this writer, a vast number of temporary batteries in front of, between and even behind the forts, connected with one another by breastworks, but not constantly armed with guns. The batteries employed in them are moveable, and can at any moment be transported from any one to the next; so that as soon as the German gunners have discovered one to be fully armed and opened a heavy fire, the first shots that are found to be properly laid upon it are the signal for the battery to be off and resume its dangerous work elsewhere. This ruse, often repeated, has led to a vast waste of German shells, fired in hopes of disarming batteries which had in reality been dismantled long before. The editor adds that this is an actual and important novelty in the defence of fortresses.

A STRANGE STORY.

A CURIOUS story, which might easily have been converted into a tragedy, was told me the other day by a gentleman who had the best of all reasons for knowing its exact truth. The facts have been kept very quiet in society, for reasons which will be presently apparent to my readers; but I am able to vouch for their authenticity. Some few weeks ago, the Hon'ble B—— S——, a man of good family, justly esteemed by all who knew him for his amiable qualities, and holding a position of much popularity in the House of Commons, was most unhappily seized with an attack of mental aberration. The house of Mr. S—— is one of the most delightful of the many delightful country houses of which Yorkshire can boast, and it was at the time at which this unhappy event occurred, full of visitors. The first symptom of their host's madness was his sudden perambulation of the corridors at the dead of night with the dinner gong—that "tocsin of the soul," as Byron would have called it, which he beat mercilessly at the doors of all his guests! Need I say that he produced no small consternation by his act. Next morning, however, he was calmer, and his friends, who had sent for a medical man, were inclined to believe that the paroxysm had been merely temporary. In the meantime be remained perfectly quiet and calm in his own room, attended only by his favourite nephew, a young man of great promise, and, as the event shows, of no small presence of mind also. Suddenly, while these two were sitting together chatting, the unfortunate uncle rose, locked the door, and drawing from his pocket a razor, informed his nephew that he was about to kill him. The effect produced by his announcement was somewhat startling, and for a moment the youth was thoroughly unnerved. "Don't be alarmed, Charles," said the maniac, "I must do it, you know, but it shall be done regularly. Nobody shall suppose you have committed suicide; we'll write an account of the affair for the papers, and you shall say what you like in it." Charles seeing his opportunity, seized his pen, and proceeded, at his uncle's dictation, to write an account of his own murder! When he had finished, his would-be assassin said, "Now sign it, and it shall be read at the inquest as a justification of you," and with that he opened the razor, and prepared for his ghastly work. The young man signed his name; then suddenly exclaimed, "We must have a witness uncle, or they'll think that my signature is forged." "A witness! to be sure! cried Mr. S.——"I never thought of that; we'll have Brown, the butler." He rang the bell, and opening the door, admitted a servant who soon succeeded in disarming him with the assistance of the nephew, whose life had unquestionably been saved by his presence of mind. I am happy to be able to add, by way of sequel to the story, that Mr. S.——is now entirely restored to health.—*London Correspondent of the Indian Daily News.*

HOW FAMILIARITY BREEDS CONTEMPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—In your columns of to-day much space is occupied to make the public believe that a scientific correspondent escaped from a terrific gale on board Her Majesty's ship Urgent on the 6th of December last.

I was a passenger on board Her Majesty's ship Urgent, and, as a sailor, feel it my duty to give my opinion, and wish to let the public know that there was nothing exceptional to be said about the gale we met off the coast of Portugal to warrant the liberty of taking up so much of people's time with a landsman's impression of his first gale at sea.

We were favoured with most beautiful weather from the moment of leaving Spithead all across the dreaded "Bay of Biscay O!" until we rounded Cape Finisterre, on the night of December 6. We had to struggle against a strong gale from the southward. It blew a strong gale for six hours. In the middle of the night the tiller ropes, which, being new, had stretched, required to be set up taut. In performing this operation the engines were stopped, and the ship fell off her course, which brought her broadside on to the swell for a short time. Consequently, the ship did roll; things which were not properly secured fetched way, some little water was shipped, and other every-day scenes of sea-life in a gale occurred; but I never could see any comparison between our position and that of Her Majesty's ship Captain, or any of the "awfuls" which your correspondent pictures.

My opinion is that the voyage was a very fine one, and lucky will be the passenger who will get the "clerk of the weather" to insure him a voyage to Gibraltar in the winter under the same favourable conditions of weather as we were so highly favoured with.

The case was that our scientific expedition was composed of about thirty gentlemen who were strangers to the freaks of Father Neptune. Everything was marvellous in their eyes, and some made copious notes of all they saw and were told. I never shall forget those note-books, at every turn of the deck there you saw being dotted down every minutiæ. I believe that every time the fishes were fed is recorded. Jack, who is fond of a joke, gulled the landsmen by telling them the gale was a hurricane, we were shipping heavy seas, ship making water, &c., until each landsman thought himself a hero; then came the practical joke of giving out that the sternpost was going, all this amid a smash of crockery and gentlemen without sea legs.

On the return voyage we had a worse gale. On rounding Cape Finisterre it was very satisfactory to observe what good weather the Urgent made of it, and made four knots against a gale right in her teeth.

But what I consider is more right and fitting that the country should know is that the Eclipse Expedition to Oran, Gibraltar, and Cadiz have reason for deep gratitude to the Government for the great liberality by which we were provided with the means of getting to Oran at the public expense, and most especially to the authorities at the Admiralty for selecting a very commodious and suitable ship, with everything necessary for our comfort; also for the kindness and patient attention shown us by the captain and officers of the Urgent.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ERASMUS OMMANNEY, Rear-Admiral.

6, Talbot-square, W., Jan. 18.

[We are sure no landsman will regret to have had the gale described by a fellow-landsman, instead of by a seaman so accustomed to the sea as to see nothing wonderful in anything. It is indeed the old story of "Eyes and No Eyes." Ed. *Times*.]

A SEA-GOING TURRET SHIP.

MR. FRANK HADDAN, of the Admiralty, has prepared a design by which he hopes to render a low freeboard ship, like the Captain, capable of cruising under sail without danger.

Mr. Haddan proposes, in the first place, to extend the hurricane deck laterally to the full width of the vessel, since it has been proved in evidence that the Captain could not be handled quickly under sail on account of the insufficiency of her deck area. The sides of the hurricane deck, thus widened, will be made to push back under the central portion by means of sliding girders, and when drawn out they will receive and fix the upper part of rising sides or moving bulwarks, which are to be hinged to and raised from the fighting deck, or lowered and permitted to rest upon its surface. When these bulwarks are raised, and resting against the widened hurricane deck, they will give a freeboard of 17ft., instead of one of 6ft., and an angle of immersion of the upper deck of 35 degrees, instead of 14 degrees, thus greatly increasing the stability of the ship when under sail. When the ship is required for action, the bulwarks will fall upon the fighting deck, so that the guns may fire over them, and the sides of the hurricane deck will be pushed beneath the centre, so as to afford the usual low freeboard of a fighting Monitor.

Mr. Haddan further proposes to work the guns on a different method to that used in the Captain, and by this to diminish the height of the turrets above the fighting level; the weight thus saved compensating for that of the rising bulwarks and expanding hurricane deck. His plan is to arm the turrets with muzzle-pivoting guns mounted on the *barbette* or Moncrieff system, but so constructed that they and the turret can be bodily lowered to any required extent, thereby avoiding the necessity for the use of any form of ballast for cruising under sail. The lowering of the guns might also be usefully employed as a means of raising the sides and of widening the hurricane deck. By adopting the *barbette* system under turrets protection would be afforded to the guns when in the act of firing, and not only in the act of loading, as done by Moncrieff; while the gunners would also be screened from rifle shots. As the guns would be loaded below the fighting deck, the size of the turrets would also be reduced in diameter, and in this way weight would be again saved.

The chief novelty in Mr. Haddan's design is the mobility of the bulwarks, not their employment. A sum of over £15,000 has been expended in merely fitting temporary bulwarks to enable the Cerberus to cross the ocean to Australia; and this sum will be entirely lost, as the bulwarks will be removed as soon as the ship reaches her destination. We hear that the falling bulwarks have been objected to upon the hypothetical grounds that they would be shaken to pieces when the guns were fired over them, and that they could not be made watertight when raised. These objections seem to us to have reference to matters of detail rather than of principle, and could probably both be obviated by the resources of modern engineering. To the second, especially, we should attach but little weight, since it would not matter how much water was shipped through bulwarks if it only found free exit as the vessel rose. The problem is of national importance, and we trust the Board of Admiralty will cause Mr. Haddan's suggestions to be thoroughly examined by the Shipbuilding Committee just appointed.—*The Times*.

EXTRAORDINARY BREAK AT BILLIARDS.

ON Saturday, Jan. 14, at St. James's Hall, while W. Cook, jun., and Joseph Bennett (champion) were engaged in one of their weekly exhibition matches, Cook outdid all previous performances with the cue. The following are the particulars:—The game was 1,000 up. Early in the game Cook made breaks of 90, 94, and 108, when the score was called—Cook 350 to Bennett 218. Cook then had to play, and won the game off the balls. From 350 he got by all round play to 393. He then obtained position for his favourite spot stroke, and made 37 spots, bringing him to 504. He then lost the spot, but continued to play an all-round game scoring up to 544, when he had the spot again, and made 85 consecutive hazards, his total now being 799. At 796 there was an interval for refreshments. On returning he made the eighty-fifth spot, then added 9 by all-round play, and at 808 got the spot again. He then made 64 more consecutive spots, bringing him to 1,000, which won the game, with an unfinished break of 650. Being requested to finished the break, he made 34 more spots, when he broke down. The total break was 752, and the total number of spots 220. He scored the 1,000 in one hour 37 minutes, much the fastest on record, and in all he made 1,102 points in one hour 44 minutes. The break (752) has never been equalled at the English game, the nearest approach to it being Cook's own break of 513 at Swansea. It is more than twice as large as the largest break ever made by any other player—viz., 346 points, by Roberts, sen., some years ago.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD ON ARMY REFORM.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 20.)

THE article on the military forces of the Crown in the January number of the *Edinburgh Review* is understood to embody the views of Sir William Mansfield on the subject of Army Reform. His high military reputation, and the common rumour that he has been called in to advise the Cabinet in the preparation of that military legislation which can be no longer delayed, give unusual interest to this paper. We now know what Mr. Cardwell has been recommended to do by one competent expert. Other plans may have equal recommendations both in themselves and in the position of those who have suggested them; but it may fairly be required of the Secretary of War that he shall not reject Sir William Mansfield's scheme except for another equally good. There is nothing in the article in the *Edinburgh Review* which can be called extreme or revolutionary. It advocates neither the Prussian system, from which such great results have been obtained, nor the French system, from which such great results were expected. It is framed on the old lines and retains the old names; but in doing so it takes care that they shall stand for substantial realities. By the adoption of certain principles, "few, simple, and not onerous," the writer believes that "the people of these islands may raise and maintain a force of different descriptions, perfectly adapted to protect themselves at home and uphold their influence abroad." What these principles are we now propose to state.

At the foundation of the whole scheme, as will be expected by those who have read Sir William Mansfield's letter to Lord Elcho, is compulsory enrolment for the militia. Voluntary enlistment for this force is open to two fatal objections. The recruiting which it necessitates brings the militia into direct competition with the line, and it generates forgetfulness of the sound constitutional doctrine that every man is bound to give his personal service for the defence of the State whenever the State needs it. In no way can this doctrine be put in practice with so little inconvenience and so much fairness as by a system of ballot, with exemption in favour of certain employments and positions, but not for money payments. Any hardship arising from this compulsory enrolment would be mitigated by taking the number required from persons between the ages of seventeen and twenty, "so as not to interfere more than is necessary with settled trades, professions, and occupations;" and by making effective service in the volunteers a ground of exemption. "Young men would have the option of standing the ballot to serve in the ranks of the paid militia or of volunteering to serve at their own expense in the other corps." Of course this exemption would involve a sweeping reform in the conditions of volunteer service. During four more years the militia, though released from attendance at the annual musters, should be liable to be called out in cases of national emergency. As compulsion should be the foundation of the militia, so voluntary enlistment should be the foundation of the line; and a properly constituted militia will form the best possible recruiting ground for the regular army. At present the commanding officers of militia regiments feel a natural objection to the removal of soldiers whom in many instances they have found it no easy matter to bring together. Under a system of compulsory enrolment, this objection would disappear, or, at all events, become groundless. The gaps made in the ranks of the militia at each annual training by volunteering into the line would be filled by the ballot before the next period of training came round, and it should therefore be the rule "to hold out inducements to the men to volunteer for the regular army according to the service wants of the year." The local character of the militia should be carefully preserved, the number of battalions for each county being regulated by the population. If each battalion consisted of eight companies of 100 men each, one commanding officer, one adjutant, one quartermaster, and a captain and lieutenant for each company would be amply sufficient; but, inasmuch as the men under their command would for the most part be only imperfectly trained, it would be necessary for these officers to be thoroughly up to their work. The commissions should be largely given to experienced half-pay officers, and this resource should be augmented "by giving a preference over uninstructed country gentlemen to officers who, having left the army, are willing to serve in the militia of their own counties." It is almost needless to add that the "nominations to the command of these national forces should cease to be an affair of patronage of the Lords-Lieutenant of counties, or of the partialities, prejudices, or good-will of individual commanding officers. The whole command and discipline of the Reserve Forces, like that of the army, must be under the Commander-in-Chief, who should provide officers under the direction of the Secretary of State."

The defence of the country being thus provided for, the next point to be considered is the constitution of an Army Reserve. This must never be less in numbers than the line, so that immediately on the outbreak of war the regular army would be at once doubled by the mobilization of the reserve; and for every soldier ordered on foreign service there would be another to take his place at home. Into the proper length of enlistment the Edinburgh Reviewer does not enter; but, whatever the term of service may be, it should be rigidly divided into two equal periods—one passed in the army and the other in the reserve. As the system became better established, it might be possible to make the term of service in the army shorter than that in the reserve, and thus to make the strength of the latter exceed that of the line. The depot of each regiment should be absolutely stationary in its own county—volunteering from the militia would in time give the regular army almost as much of a county character as belongs to the militia itself—and at this depôt should be yearly assembled the reserve men of the adjacent districts, the necessary hold over whom would be secured by their pensions.

The important question remains how the army thus organized is to be officered. The Edinburgh Reviewer does not think it necessary to argue against the purchase of commissions. That must be abolished as the very first step towards any real improvement in our military system. Purchase "interferes with the selection of good, or the dismissal of incompetent, officers;" it "saps authority," and it "is hostile to any *esprit de corps*." With an ominous hint that we must be prepared to spend freely in the way of compensation, the Reviewer passes on to consider what system is to take the place of purchase when the inevitable day of abolition has come. The seniority system is open to the double objection that it affords no safeguard to the reintroduction of purchase in another form—and this, with the habits of buying and selling commissions so ingrained as they are in the British army, is a very serious drawback of itself—and that it makes the obtaining the best men for regimental commands even more a matter of chance than it is now. The Edinburgh Reviewer sees but one way out of the difficulty, and that is to apply to the army the particular system of selection already in force in the navy. He proposes that every officer in the regiment should be put under the five years' rule which is now applied only to staff appointments. His position would then "be one of appointment, with his commission and rank depending on his place in the unattached list. . . . The promotions in rank and appointments to regimental positions would be managed at the Horse Guards according to the wants of the army, as those of the navy are at the Admiralty. Under such a régime idle and bad officers would disappear on seeing that employment and promotion were denied to them, while the highest incentive to become efficient would be afforded to the army at large." If this plan were worked in combination with a proper scheme of retirement, and with opportunities of transfer to a higher rank in the milita, the promotion of deserving officers would be greatly facilitated. The Reviewer does not contemplate any special provision for promotion from the ranks. The population, he thinks, is not yet educated enough for it, and "soldiers, as a rule, do not prosper" under officers so chosen. The case of exceptionally deserving and competent men in the ranks would be met, however, by his suggestion that the rank of ensign should be abolished, and a class of cadets formed in each regiment, out of which officers should be taken. These cadets should be selected by competitive examination, and this examination might be open to men from the ranks. Upon the special arms of the service the article says little, beyond making the suggestive remark that "as cavalry soldiers and artillerymen cannot be formed as rapidly as soldiers of the line, these arms ought to be maintained at a higher relative point of strength and efficiency in time of peace than the infantry." It follows from this that the arguments in favour of short service are not applicable to these arms. In the engineers especially, where the men are really highly trained artizans, a three years' enlistment would deprive the service of the skill it needs almost as soon as it has been acquired.

We cannot now touch upon the criticism of the Control Department contained in this article, but its drift may be guessed from his remark that the new department recommended by a board of military officers, initiated by Sir John Pakington, brought into final shape by Mr. Cardwell, and thus combining to an unusual extent political and professional authority of various kinds, is really "based upon the system of the French Intendance—a system which broke down in the Crimea, which failed to feed the French army in the Italian campaign, and which has utterly collapsed in the present war."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the Faculty who have recorded their emphatic approbation of this Oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex:—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

WHO'S TO PAY?

THE Acting Commissioner of Police at Madras had very recently to make amends for an illegal arrest by an apology and Rs. 3,500, and a Madras newspaper asks—Who is to pay the money? In the name of the rate payers it protests against public money being used "for paying for official blunders;" and as far as we can judge from the circumstances of the narrative, we think that the damages should certainly be debited to the Commissioner's private account. It appears that in November last the Ceylon Government telegraphed to Madras to the effect that one Mootappah Chetty of Madras was charged with having committed forgery at Colombo, and asking that he might be immediately arrested, on being identified by certain persons who were mentioned as knowing the delinquent. The telegram was handed over to the Acting Commissioner, who took an envelope, addressed it—"M.R.R., Mootappah Chetty"—and gave it to a constable with instructions to go into certain streets and arrest any man who accepted it. The constable accordingly went out, found a man willing to take the envelope, and forthwith arrested him. The prisoner was a respectable merchant and protested strongly; his solicitor came to Court, offered Rs. 50,000 as bail, but the Commissioner held on to his man. Accordingly, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, Mr. Justice Kernan heard the case, and ordered a release on the security of Rs. 30,000, which were produced in Court. Soon after arrived a man from Ceylon to identify the prisoner, when it was discovered that this Mootappah Chetty was not the right one. The ex-prisoner at once served the Acting Commissioner with a month's notice of an action at law for damages to the extent of Rs. 30,000. Before the expiration of the month, the Commissioner patched up the matter, as we said above, with an apology and Rs. 3,500. It will surely be hard upon the Madras rate-payers if they have to pay this!—*Pioneer*.

RUPTURE BETWEEN ITALY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF TUNIS.

TUNIS, Jan. 17.—The Italian Consul has ceased all diplomatic intercourse with the Government of Tunis. The motives for this step are not exactly known.

THE SPY MANIA UNABATED.

(FROM THE DIARY OF THE "BESIEGED RESIDENT.")

PARIS, 11TH JAN.

THE spy mania, which raged with such intensity at the commencement of the siege, has again broken out. Every day persons are arrested because they are supposed, by lighted candles and other mysterious devices, to be in communication with the enemy. Sergeant Hoff, who used to kill his couple of brace of Germans every day, and who disappeared after Champigny, it is now said was a spy; and instead of mourning over his wife, who had been slain by the Prussians, kept a mistress in splendour, like a fine gentleman. Foreigners are looked upon suspiciously in the streets. Very black looks are cast upon the Americans, who have established and kept up the best ambulance there is in Paris at their own cost. Even the French ambulances are suspected, since some of their members, during a suspension of arms, broke bread with the Prussians; for it is held that any one who does not hate a German must be in the pay of Bismarck. But this is not all: the newspapers hint that there are spies at head-quarters. General Schmitz has a valet who has a wife, and this wife is a German. What more clear than that General Schmitz confides what passes at councils of war to his valet—Generals usually do; that the valet confides it to his wife, who confides it to Bismarck. And then General Trochu has an aide-de-camp, a Prince Bebesco. He is a Wallachian, and a son of an ex-Hospodar—I never yet heard of a Wallachian who was not. Can a doubt exist in the mind of any reasonable human being that this young gentleman, a harmless lad who had passed the greater part of his existence dancing cotillons at Paris, is in direct communication with the Prussians outside? A day or two ago two National Guards were exchanging their strategical views in a café, when they observed a stranger write down something. He was immediately arrested, as he evidently intended to transmit the opinions of these two military sages to General Moltke. I was myself down at Montrouge yesterday, when I was requested by two National Guards to accompany them to the nearest commissary. I asked why, and was told that a woman had heard me speak German. I replied that I was English. "Zat ve sall soon zee," said one of my captors. "I spek Anglish like an Anglishman, address to me the vord in Anglish." I replied that the gentleman spoke English with so perfect an accent that I thought that he must be a fellow-countryman. The worthy fellow was disarmed by the compliment, and told a crowd which had collected around us to do prompt justice on the spy, that I not only was an Englishman, but *un Cockné*; that is to say, he explained, an inhabitant of London. He shook me by the hand; his friend shook me by the hand; and several ladies and gentlemen also shook me by the hand; and then we parted. Yesterday evening on the Boulevards there were groups discussing "the traitors." Some said that General Schmitz had been arrested; others that he ought to be arrested. A patriot observed to me that all foreigners in Paris ought, as a precautionary measure, to be extirpated. "Parbleu," I replied, and you may depend upon it I rolled my hand and shrugged my shoulders in true Gallic fashion. This morning General Trochu has published a proclamation, denouncing all attacks upon his staff, and making himself responsible for its members. It is an honest, manly protest, and by far the best document which this prolific writer has issued for some time. Another complaint is made against the Generals who damp the popular enthusiasm by throwing doubts upon ultimate victory. In fact, we have got to such a condition that a military man dares not venture to express his real opinion upon military matters for fear of being denounced. We are, indeed, still in a most unsurrendering mood. I was talking to-day to a banker—a friend who would do anything except cash my bill. In business he is a clear-headed, sensible man. I asked him what would occur if our provisions gave out before the armies of the provinces arrived to our succour. He replied that the Government would announce the fact, and call upon all able-bodied men to make a dash at the Prussian lines; that 300,000 at least would respond to the call, and would either be killed or force their way out. This will give you an idea of the present tone of the population. Nine men out of ten believe that we have enough provisions to last at least until the end of February. The only official utterance respecting the provisions is contained in a paragraph in the *Journal Officiel* to-day, in which we are informed that there are 15,000 oxen and 40,000 sheep in Bordeaux waiting for marching orders to Paris. This is much like telling a starving man in the Strand that figs are plentiful in Palestine, and only waiting to be picked.—*Daily News*.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, about FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON, 1¼in. wide, No. 18s gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

6, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8¼ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.

One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION, at the ROOMS of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, COMMISSION AGENT, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A few new and second-hand Malvern Dog Carts, Landau Sociable, Buggy Waggonettes, Brougham, Palankin Office Shigrams and other Carriages.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th December 1870.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognised by the most prominent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette." "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.

"The Times" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases and warned the public to use every sanitary precaution. The use of PURE COAL TAR SOAP is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d, and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best Soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS,"

under which name it is registered.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.
Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to
D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 10 5/16d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 1st February 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months ....5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited.
The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

AID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—THE CITY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY | RANGOON | HONGKONG
CALCUTTA | SINGAPORE | SHANGHAI
AKYAB | BATAVIA | HANKOW

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee. | Shanghai.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore. | Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4 do.	1/10 1/2	,,
3 do.	1/10 7/16	,,
2 do.	1/10 3/8	,,
1 do.	1/10 5/16	,,
On demand	1/10 1/4	,,
On Scotland	1/10 3/16	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1/10 1/8	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 1 to 2 ,, ... ,, 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq.,
Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool, J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP...................................... £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.
MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Benga
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	J. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

December 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament

CHIEF OFFICES:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.
AUDITOR:
George Murray, C.A.
GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1 The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c.................... 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

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Rangoon	Messrs. Buchanan & Co. and
Bombay	W. NICOL & Co.

January 1871.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60	0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By appointment
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piquè and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piquè and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 87 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," "Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piquè, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crèpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

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It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.